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Who defends New York?

Edmund Pearson does in next week's issue of The Outlook. Like most genuine New Yorkers, Mr. Pearson is an adopted son. An attack on New York stirs him quite as deeply as would a criticism of his native city of Newburyport, Massachusetts. If you don't like New York, you will be interested to find out why Mr. Pearson does.

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The Outlook

Volume 147 | September 7, 1927 | Number 1

Uncle Sam Effects a Cure

EARL CARROLL, convicted of perjury, was started on a journey to Atlanta. He collapsed in transit, was taken to a hospital, and his friends and lawyers set up a howl to the effect that his transfer to Atlanta would be the death of him. Hard-hearted (or keen-visioned) Government physicians begged to differ from this opinion, and Mr. Carroll's interrupted journey was resumed Atlantawards. Once within the prison walls, his health, instead of declining, promptly began to improve. Word now comes that he has recovered sufficiently to be transferred to the prison farm, where in wall-less seclusion he will work out the remainder of his sentence.

Who knows but that if Mr. Carroll had promptly taken advantage of the Government's offer of a vacation from Broadway he might have escaped all the consequences of his earlier illness? Men with less influence and money would undoubtedly have had to follow such a course whether they wished to or no. We have never thought of the Atlanta Penitentiary as a health resort, but perhaps, like the imaginary mongoose in the old story, it may be a grand cure for imaginary ills. Score one for Uncle Sam. It may be that the next time he is confronted with a case like that of Earl Carroll he will not permit sentimental influences to warp his judgment.

Crime and Youth

A SUB-COMMISSION of the New York State Crime Commission composed of Senator John Knight of Arcade, Assemblyman Walter S. Gedney of Nyack, and Colonel George F. Chandler of Kingston has just filed a report of importance in its narration of the relationship of youth to crime. The Committee finds as a result of its researches, covering 25,000 cases of felony, that "the median age for those who commit robberies, perhaps the most serious of the so-called professional crimes, is not over twenty-three, while for those who commit burglary it is fractionally lower. The median age for forgery and fraud is about thirty, while grand larceny falls somewhere between twenty-five and thirty."

The Committee finds that pleading guilty is common, as a matter of legal tactics and presumably as a factor in receiving mitigated sentences.

Over seventy per cent of the crime problem is included in the four crimes of grand larceny, assault, burglary, and robbery. Of these grand larceny leads the others, rising in importance in certain of the larger cities to more than one-third of felony arrests. In rural areas burglary leads. The major crimes are committed, the report shows, by professional criminals to a large extent, for the purpose of taking property by acts of violence.

Keystone

Ex-Governor Bilbo, of Mississippi, who is looking for a return trip to Jackson

Wholesale Arson

SOME five years ago or more there seemed to be what almost amounted to an epidemic of the burning of churches in Canada. At one time a newspaper correspondent noted the burning of no fewer than ten Catholic churches placed wide apart. There was no reason whatever to suppose that these cases of arson came from hatred of the Roman Catholic Church. But it was thought possible that the crimes might have been committed by some half-crazed individual fanatic.

The culmination of these crimes came in the destruction in part of the fine old Cathedral at Quebec and in the burning of the famous Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

Now the mystery has apparently been solved. A convict who was about to begin a long term of imprisonment at Columbus, Ohio, has told in detail of the commission of a long list of burnings of churches in Canada and the United States for the sole object of stealing the treasures of gold and silver vessels and sometimes money. He admits that he has been committing crimes of this kind for a great many years, and asserts that his robberies probably yielded him in all about $300,000, mostly in gold, silver, and jewels from sacred vessels and paraphernalia.

Among these crimes were the burning of the two great churches named above. In these cases, however, the criminal and his accomplices were unable to get possession of what they were seeking. The Church of Ste. Anne de Beaupré alone is said to have had in its shrine jewels worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, but before the robbers could seize the jewels the priests of the church had rescued them.

If this story is true, it unveils a new form of professional criminality, and one that is as despicable as it is sordid.

Why Mississippi Chose a Demagogue

THOUGH Mississippi has fought valiantly for almost twenty years to free itself from the demagogy fomented and fastened upon it by James K. Vardaman, that demagogy is still potent. Theodore G. Bilbo, the eager recipient of Vardaman's mantle, is again to be Governor, having won the Democratic nomination in a run-off primary.

When Henry L. Whitfield was elected Governor in 1924, the long fight appeared to be won. Whitfield typified the State's best traditions. By profession an educator—for years State Superintendent of Schools and for other years president of a college—he had developed qualities of statesmanship which promised to make him a servant of his State

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as dependable if not as brilliant as were L. Q. C. Lamar and John Sharp Williams.

Vardamanism had been defeated before, but by compromise. Vardaman himself had been displaced in the United States Senate, but by Pat Harrison, a Senator not the ideal of those who waged the fight. In the election of Whitfield there appeared on the surface to be no compromise, but there was. In order to secure Whitfield's election it had been necessary to place on the ticket with him as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor Dennis Murphree, a politician of no particularly outstanding ability.

Governor Whitfield died. Mr. Murphree became Governor, with the bulk of Whitfield's supporters obligated to him. In the ensuing contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor the State was thus deprived of the opportunity to make a free choice. Either of the two candidates eliminated in the primary might have been under other circumstances stronger than Murphree.

When the run-off campaign came, with Murphree and Bilbo as the contenders, the State was already deprived of opportunity to choose the candidate it would have preferred. Of the two contenders, it is hardly to be doubted that Murphree would have been the choice if he had not been made a fool of by some of his overzealous supporters.

Murphree charged Bilbo with having received a congratulatory letter from Governor Smith, of New York. Though the ostensible object was to show that Bilbo was the tool of the wets, there was at least the appearance of an effort to inject anti-Catholic prejudice into the campaign—and this, coming from a man whose name is commonly pronounced as if spelled "Denny Murphy," may have seemed to certain Mississippians not in good faith. In any event, Bilbo was able to disprove the charge. In the court of public opinion, slander was proved against Murphree. The revulsion gave Bilbo the nomination.

The result does not prove that a majority of Mississippians want the type of government made familiar by Bilbo's preceptor and by Bilbo himself. It goes a good way, on the contrary, to show that Mississippi does not want this type of government and that the fight against it will go on. Meanwhile, however, Mississippi must suffer. A rumor was current in New York two days after the result was known that a wealthy Chicagoan who had been ready to launch a big industry in northeastern Mississippi—a region sorely in need of industries—had at once canceled his arrangements. Business in Mississippi has suffered severely in the past from Vardaman-Bilboism. It must still suffer.

Exit Necator Americanus

LITERALLY translated, the name of the hookworm is "the American murderer"—and never was a parasite more aptly named. When, some fifteen years ago, Mr. J. D. Rockefeller made a gift of a million dollars to aid in the cure and prevention of the hookworm disease, there was some ridicule of the idea that the hookworm was a cause of laziness, but the appellation "the lazy sickness" was as true as the scientific designation of the parasite as a murderer. Its ravages lowered the vitality and thus increased the death rate from other diseases. It also so reduced the energy of those attacked that it injured their working ability.

The fight against the hookworm has been prolonged and vigorous. Now the Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation is able to announce that, if the disease has not entirely been eradicated, it has come under control to a large extent the world over, while in the United States it has almost entirely disappeared. It is stated that about seven million persons have been cured and restored to something like normal activity.

The successful campaign against the hookworm is equaled by that carried on by the Rockefeller Foundation against malaria. True malaria is the result of the bite of only one of three kinds of the anopheles mosquito known in the United States. The war against it first found and defined the breeding grounds of this particular species of mosquito, and then concentrated on its destruction.

Altogether the progress, as reported by the Health Board of the Rockefeller Institute, in ridding the world of dangerous forms of disease and also in improving health conditions both in town and country, especially as they affect children, is most encouraging.

It is true that baffling problems, the greatest of which is perhaps that of cancer, still remain unsolved; but the evidence of this single report alone is enough to show that science has made extraordinary advances in the last quarter of a century.

With the Long-Distance Fliers

THE outstanding accomplishment in the air for the last week in August was the clean and straight flight of the Pride of Detroit, manned by William S. Brock and Edward S. Schlee. They left Harbor Grace, in Newfoundland, on August 27, and after their flight of 2,350 miles landed at Croydon (the airport for London) "as calmly as though they were members of a personally conducted tourist party" on the morning of August 28, having made the flight in a trifle less than twenty-three hours. This was the first step in an attempt to set a new record for circling the globe. Since Jules Verne's story which made his fictitious travelers go around the world in eighty days the record has been very much reduced, and at present it stands at about twenty-eight and a half days, as made by two travelers who used airplane, steamship, and railway as best they could. With anything like good luck, Brock and Schlee will find it easy to beat this record and hope to reduce it to fifteen days. Their second step, from London to Munich, was as businesslike and successful as the first. The Pride of Detroit landed at Munich on August 29, after an eight hours' flight. Their next stop was Belgrade.

The only previous attempt to fly around the world was that of American, British, French, and Italian airmen in 1924. The trip was completed by two American planes, piloted by Lieutenants Smith and Nelson, in about five months, with, of course, many stops. The phrase "around the world" perhaps needs some definition or limitation. This flight, which was completed only by the American planes, did not, in fact, traverse any very large stretches of ocean. The record was from Santa Monica, California, to Seattle, thence to Sitka, and thence through Alaska and the waters near the coast of Siberia to Japan and China, thence to India, and back to Europe; while the return voyage westward "across the Atlantic" from England was by way of the Orkney Isles, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, and Nova Scotia—a passage which involved no very long distances of ocean flight.

It was still a matter of doubt on August 30 whether or not Paul Redfern had met with a tragic end in his attempt at a flight from Brunswick, Georgia, to Brazil. His plane was seen and reported east of the Bahama Islands, but that was on Saturday, August 27, and no sure tidings had come from him later than that up to August 30, although a report came that a plane which might well have been Redfern's had been seen in the air over the Orinoco Delta in Venezuela. It is possible, therefore, as we write, that Redfern may have landed to repair his plane and again taken the air, or that he has come down later than this last observation was reported and is making his way through the forests toward the coast. He had planned to make the flight to Rio de Janeiro if his fuel held

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To give and to receive

(Merchant of Venice, Act III, Scene 2)

Knott in the Dallas News

His first act of intervention should be remembered

From M. M. Kornfeld, Dallas, Texas

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

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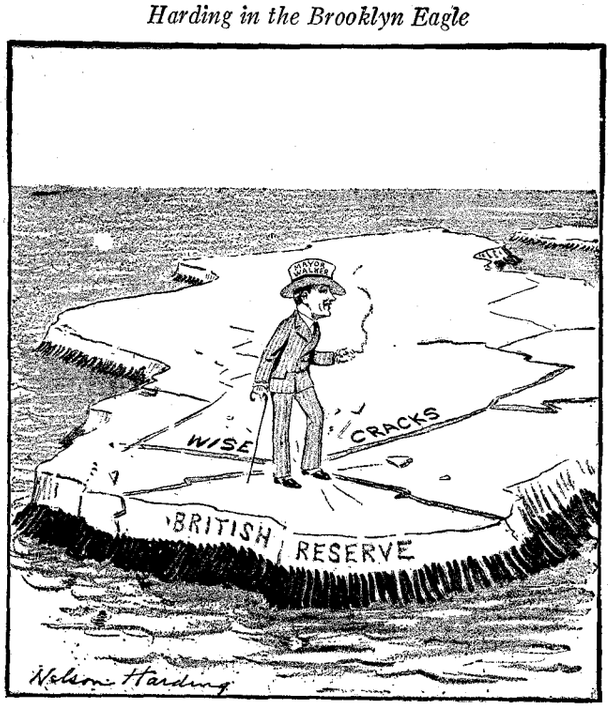
She can't blame him for not wanting to adopt any more

From C. B. Pepper, Oak Forest, Ill.

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



Breaking the ice

From Henry Charles Suter, Westerly, R. I.

Talburt in the Knoxville News-Sentinel

Giving her no chance to get lonesome !

From Mrs. Patterson Miller, Russellville, Tenn.

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Wide World

Mrs. Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., and her husband, who, they say, is one of our coming golfers

out, and that would have been a breaking of all the records in continuous flight. It was considered quite probable, however, that he would be compelled to come down in Pernambuco or elsewhere.

A touch of farce was added to the air history of the week under consideration in the solo flight of Levine from France to England. No one understands or cares about Levine's quarrels with the French pilot Drouhin, but it was the result of those quarrels that Levine, who has had no extensive experience in a plane except as a passenger, took out the Columbia, which he owns, for a little exercise, as he said, and then calmly sailed it across the Channel and to the Croydon airport. He had no map, his navigation was extremely happy-go-lucky, and his attempts to land (his first effort at this difficult feat) almost resulted, two or three times, in his destruction. One thing at least he has accomplished, and that is to show that, whatever other qualities he may possess, he has that of physical courage.

Jones Triumphs Again

MEMORANDUM from editorial to composing room: "Please polish up standing head, 'Jones Triumphs Again.' He has just entered another tournament."

Memorandum from composing room to editorial room: "Standing head worn out. Will have to set it again."

This interchange of compliments between The Outlook editorial and composing rooms is a matter of imagination rather than fact—as yet. Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., of Atlanta and points north, east, and south, is in his middle twenties. He can be conservatively rated as the greatest golfer of all time, and the most discouraging opponent which his friendly enemies can be called upon to face.

In the National Amateur Championship at the Minikahda Golf Course, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. Jones again demonstrated the superlative skill which has won for him every worthwhile title except the British Amateur. At Minikahda he played the kind of golf which makes history. After playing the first eighteen holes of the qualifying round in 75, three over par, he scored a 67 on the second day, and won the qualifying medal with a total of 142 strokes, beating his nearest rival by three. In the match play he was carried by his first opponent to the eighteenth green before winning by two up. In his second round he defeated his nearest opponent by three up and two to play. Then he hit his stride and took his next three opponents—Johnston of Minneapolis, Ouimet of Boston, and Evans of Chicago—into camp by ten up and nine to play, eleven up and ten to play, eight up and seven to play. Against Evans he made the first nine holes in 31 strokes, leaving his distinguished opponent, who scored a 38, five down at the turn. His card for this round was as follows:

4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 3—31

It was in this round that he made the uphill ninth hole of 562 yards in three shots. The second shot with a spoon, 250 yards, stopped within eighteen inches of the hole. Such shooting would be credible for a rifleman; in golf it's simply more than human.

No wonder that Francis Ouimet took a marble to the Tournament Committee with the modest request that Jones hereafter be compelled to use it in competition. "It's the only way," he explained, "that I can get a chance to beat him."

Irving House

IT is pleasing to old New Yorkers to know that there is to be an Irving House on Irving Place—and particularly pleasing, we may add, to The Outlook, which lives a block down Irving Place.

The old house at 49 Irving Place is not precisely beautiful, but it is to be unpainted and restored to its pristine old-brick color, is to become a repository of antique furniture, some of it belonging to the Irving family, and also a memorial museum of Washington Irving manuscripts.

There never has been much doubt that a nephew of Washington Irving lived here during the author's life, but there has been question as to Washington Irving's residence in the house. Lately Major George Haven Putnam has stated his clear recollection of going to this house when a boy for his father, who was then publishing Irving's books; he is not quite as positive that he saw

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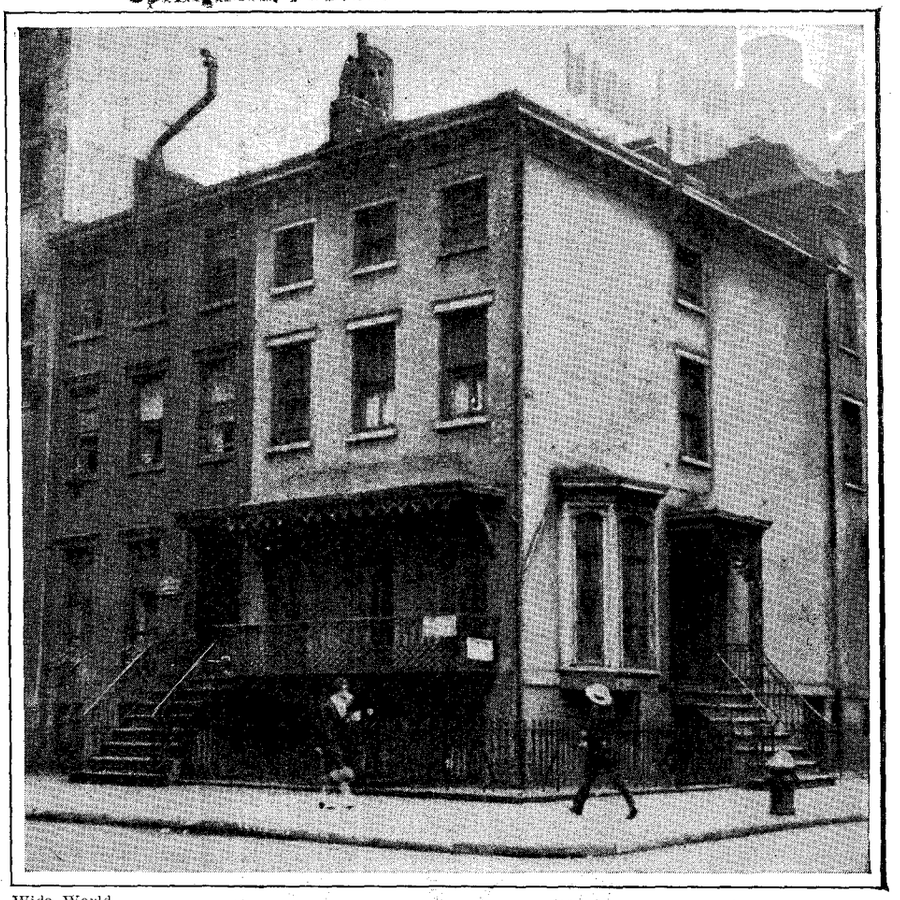
Washington Irving in person, but Mrs. William Cumming Story, president of the association which has bought the old house, thinks it quite well established that the old-bachelor author made it his town residence when he was living at Sunnyside, probably in the three years ending in 1856.

It is quite appropriate that the house should be owned and managed by the National Patriotic Builders of America, which has for its aim the fostering of the patriotic ideals of the Fathers of the Republic.

The author of the "Knickerbocker History" cannot be too much honored by the people of New York City. He laughed genially at their Dutch ancestors, but he loved them.



Wide World

The house where Irving worked

War Dangers in Peace Time

THAT officers and men enlisted in the service of their country often lay down their lives in performing their duty has been illustrated again and again in collisions, submarine disasters, and gun explosions. This element of danger in peace is a part of the needed preparation against war, and lives so sacrificed are truly those of patriots.

In the case of the recent collision in Japanese waters in which a hundred and twenty-nine lives were lost, the two destroyers and two cruisers involved were engaged in war maneuvers on a dark, foggy night and without lights showing. The danger was excessive and overzeal in the endeavor of the destroyers to outflank and pass the cruisers led to the disaster. Within the same month thirty-eight men were killed and forty-seven were wounded by an explosion on a Japanese mine-layer, the Tokiwa.

As was fitting, honors have been paid by the Emperor and people of Japan to all these men who suffered in the nation's service, and Americans who recognize courage and devotion to country will join in sympathy for Japan's disastrous loss.

A French Delegate to the Bar Convention

AMONG the many hundreds of lawyers, including judges, who gathered last week at Buffalo to attend the fiftieth annual meeting of the American Bar Association were not only distinguished Americans but also men of distinction from other lands. Among these were Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, and H. Maurice Bokanowski, French Minister of Commerce and Industry. Before going to Buffalo some of these guests from other lands had taken occasion to make visits in this country. M. Bokanowski has undertaken to make the best use of his time by doing some of his traveling by airplane. He went from New York to Toronto by air, and also by air from Toronto to Detroit to visit Henry Ford and to see the automobile and airplane factories there.

In choosing M. Maurice Bokanowski as their representative to the American and Canadian Bar Conventions, French lawyers selected one of the most distinguished members of the present coalition Cabinet. He came, in response to the American barristers' invitation, not only as the delegate of the association to which he brings credit, but also in a sense as the personal representative of two of the foremost French advocates whose duties prevent their attendance, Premier Poincaré, and the *batonnier* Aubépin, president of the French bar.

M. Bokanowski is young as men go in politics in France. He has held his seat as Deputy only since 1914, but in the financial debates that marked the crisis between 1924 and 1926 he won prompt recognition. He was appointed member of the Commission of Commerce and later of the Committee of Finance, where in 1922–4 he occupied the vital post of *rapporteur général*. During the Poincaré Ministry of 1924 M. Bokanowski was Minister of the Navy, and when the present Cabinet was formed a year ago he was called forward again, this time as Minister of Commerce.

In 1925 M. Bokanowski visited Washington as member of the Caillaux mission for the settlement of the French debt to the United States, and he holds progressive views on the question of reciprocal commerce between the two countries.

The Minister will find many things aside from the Bar Convention to study while he is in the United States. Under his direction come not only the mails, telephones, and telegraphs, which are all Government monopolies in France, but radio and aeronautics as well. It was by M. Bokanowski's department that facilities were placed at the disposal of the American transatlantic fliers. Americans, therefore, remembering with pleasure the cordial French reception to our aviators, have special reason for welcoming M. Bokanowski to this country.

Appointments to the Legion of Honor

THE French have always been most gracious in their recognition of American merit, as demonstrated in their bestowal of the Legion of Honor upon leading citizens of this country. The list published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 17 included five American names, of which one was a promotion, and four appointments. The appointments were Albert N. Connett, Jr., of the Guaranty Trust Company;

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Underwood & Underwood

Horatio Bottomley and his wife

Charles F. Goddard, managing director of the United Shoe Machinery Company; Edwin Scott, artist; and H. A. Webster, painter and etcher. The promotion was that of Walter Gay, artist, to the rank of Commander.

Mr. Gay first went to Paris to study art in 1876, having begun his career in 1873 by painting flower subjects. He studied under M. Bonnat, and was a constant exhibitor at the Paris Salon. The large picture "Benedicite," now in the museum in Amiens, and "Las Cigarreras," in the Luxembourg Gallery, are his work, and his pictures have also been purchased for the London, Boston, and Metropolitan Museums. Mr. Gay was made a Chevalier in the Legion of Honor in 1894, and promoted to Officer in 1906.

The French ministries have a happy talent for rewarding home merit with the Legion of Honor in most unexpected places. The Legion is by no means confined to the rich and the great, and social pedigrees are so utterly discounted as to make this organization one of the most democratic honor societies in the world. Among these summer appointments, two will suffice to illustrate the point. On the list of the Minister of Commerce appears the name of M. Fargeas, a mail carrier who has been in the service for thirty-three years, and who was named for meritorious service. On the list of the Department of Agriculture is the Widow Hamant, mother of nine children, eight of whom are living and still attached to the soil. "For the dignity and the activity of her life," reads the notice of this woman who has been husbandless for twenty years, and who has nobly conducted her farm with the help of her young children, "she deserves to be cited as an example."

All honor to the Legion of Honor for such recognitions.

Bottomley Redivivus

WHEN Horatio Bottomley retired (to jail) five years ago, The Outlook chronicled the event under the headline "Bottomley Passes." The other day he emerged from Maidstown Jail. When he reached his Sussex home, says a press despatch, "bands played, flags were hung out," and (climax of rural popularity) he "has been asked to present prizes at local fairs and has been cheered wherever he appeared in public."

Bottomley was convicted of a mean fraud—the misuse of money raised by his "bond clubs" in which ex-soldiers, workers, and poor people generally invested. He had ability of a sort; we described him at the time as financial necromancer, orator extraordinary, journalist amazing, and hater of things American. His "John Bull" weekly had an amazing circulation; what he offered his public was, wrote Mr. P. W. Wilson, a fellow-member of Parliament with Bottomley, "the pointed paragraph, the impudent but amusing sneer, the exposure of petty scandal, and great swelling words of discontent, denunciation, and vague aspiration." He made money by his howling patriotism.

Millions of half-educated and excitable people believed in him. It is quite likely that "John Bull" may be revived and Bottomley once more be a rallying-point for hysteria.

Egypt's "Grand Old Man" Dies

ZAGHLUL PASHA is dead, and in British Government offices in London there must have been sighs of relief. At the age of seventy-six years, Zaghlul was the inspiring head of the Egyptian Nationalist movement. Without him, agitation against British suzerainty is likely to subside, as similar agitation did in India after Gandhi was removed from active public life. The Suez Canal is unthreatened for another period.

Always irreconcilable and always energetic, Zaghlul concentrated and organized Egyptian unrest. From 1888, when the British occupied his country, he devoted himself to the cause of freeing Egypt from alien rule. Sometimes at home in Cairo and sometimes in exile, he never relaxed his will and never lost a chance to further his purpose. The period in which he centered international attention upon himself began with the termination of the World War, when he demanded recognition of Egyptian independence. He rose to be Prime Minister after Great Britain granted Egypt autonomy in 1922, and resigned his post rather than accept the penalties laid down by the British Government for the assassination of its representative in Cairo, Sir Lee Stack. Since then, although British recognition has been refused to Ministries formed by him, the Egyptian voters have persistently returned his party with a majority in Parliament. King Fuad, the nominal

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ruler, has been forced to carry on the national affairs with minority Cabinets. The latest crisis arose from army reforms proposed by the Nationalist majority, and British battleships were ordered to Alexandria and the Suez Canal after a year of practically armed truce. But a general election, called in the hope of breaking Zaghlul's power, resulted in the capture of nearly nine out of ten of the legislative seats by his followers. The governmental deadlock continued, with Zaghlul as President of the Chamber.

What will happen with Zaghlul gone is uncertain. His party may temporarily lose spirit, or less shrewd heads may get control of it and drive it to extremes which will cause British intervention. The one thing certain is that no other Egyptian leader has his brains, the astuteness which made him avoid fatal breaks. The British hold on the Sudan and the vital Canal will be made easier. As always, time plays for the Empire, and death often proves its best friend.

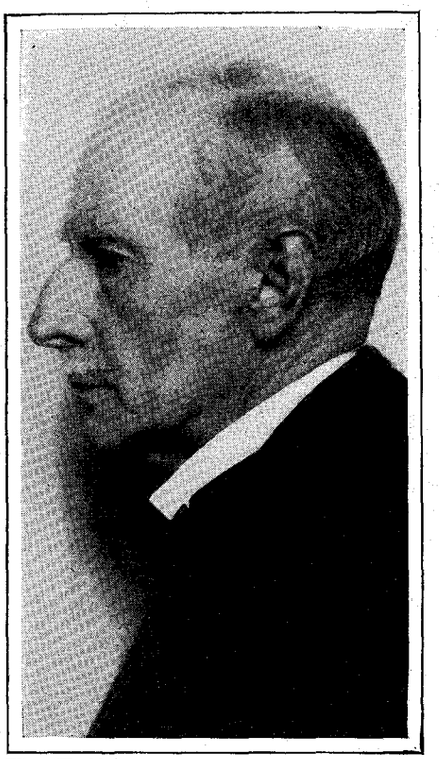
Hungary's Prime Minister

THE good boys in school are never well known. It is the bad ones that form the topic of discussion. So it is with Count Stephen Bethlen, of Hungary, who since April 15, 1921, has uninterruptedly held the reins of office, and who therefore goes his quiet, efficient way without very much being said about him.

The Peace Treaty, which reduced Hungary to less than one-third of its former size, introduced countless new problems, political, social, and economic. As in most other European countries, the following years saw a mad succession of Cabinets, who were expected to work immediate miracles, and, failing, found themselves deposed. When, after many years of parliamentary life, Count Bethlen came to the helm in 1921, the country was in a chaos. Within a few months King Charles, who had been forced to abandon his throne by the Revolution of 1918, made his second and ill-advised attempt to regain it. What followed was one of the bitterest pages of Hungarian history, when, in reply to the demand not only of her neighbors, but of the Great Powers, the nation was compelled to deliver up its crowned King and to pass the Dethronization Act, which put an end to the Hapsburg succession.

The National Assembly was completely shattered by these events, and proved incapable of passing constructive legislation for the development of the bicameral parliamentary system and the Suffrage Bill. It was dissolved at the suggestion of Count Bethlen, and the second National Assembly gave him the support necessary for the passage of the reform bills. One of his most important achievements was obtaining the sympathy and support of the League of Nations for the financial reconstruction of the country, a program which was carried out in unexpectedly short time.

The last elections for the new Parliament, in December last, brought in an overwhelming majority in the Prime Minister's favor, demonstrating the continued faith of the country in his guidance. He is now well into the seventh year of Premiership, the longest record of present-day Europe, and there are no signs of diminishing influence.



Wide World

John St. Loe Strachey
1860–1927

Count Bethlen has many affinities with the United States. He is, first of all, a great sportsman, fond of tennis, golf, and shooting. His wife is active in the literary world, with several novels to her credit, and his eldest son, who wishes to develop a business career for himself. is working in a bank in New York.

China Retells the Old Story

THE Nationalist movement in China, that appeared triumphantly united a few months ago, now seems fatally divided. The radicals of Hankow and the moderates of Nanking are trying to come to some understanding while—with General Chiang Kai-shek in retirement after having led their victorious advance from Canton in South China to the Yangtze Valley in central China—the northern militarists advance. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," is now the nominal head of the Nationalist forces, but it is not certain what he intends to do.

General Sun Chuan-fang, of Shantung, has been pushing the Nationalists back from his strategically important province and threatening Nanking. Behind him, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, of Manchuria, titular "Generalissimo" of the northern armies, is reported to frown slightly on Sun's successes, fearing that he is gaining too much power. So disunity threatens the northerners also.

Unabashed, Premier Pan Fu, of the Peking administration, which still claims to be the rightful Government of China, has declared in an interview that "the expediency of calling upon the United States, Great Britain, and the other Powers to fulfill their promises of willingness to take up the matter of treaty revision with regard to China is being carefully considered." In other words, whether South or North is winning at the moment, the need to appeal to an evidently steady demand of public opinion forces the "top dogs" to challenge the privileged position of the Powers in China. The one thing upon which the Chinese are able to agree is their desire to get the "foreign devils" out.

John St. Loe Strachey

AMONG the most understanding friends of America in England was John St. Loe Strachey. English to the marrow, imbued with the feeling, deeper than any formulated conviction, that an Englishman who has inherited advantages and opportunities owes whatever power they give him to the public service, conscious of the Empire as the background of every English problem, he had that breadth of mind that enabled him to look at another people that had none of the traditions which make England what it is and understand that people's life and ways of thinking. His death on August 26 at the age of sixty-seven brings to many Americans who were acquainted with him through his writings and his influence as a publicist a sense of loss.

From 1897 to 1925 he was editor and proprietor of the "Spectator." Under his direction the "Spectator" not only maintained the high place that it had under R. H. Hutton but grew in influence. One might almost say that its position among weekly journals of England corresponds to that of the "Times" among daily newspapers. It had, and still maintains, a view of world affairs which was at once British and cosmopolitan.

On his retirement he relinquished con-

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Acme

The advance guard of the American Legion arrives in Cherbourg

trol of the "Spectator" to another understanding friend of America, the originating and active spirit of the English-Speaking Union, Evelyn Wrench.

In English politics Mr. Strachey belonged by nature and circumstance in the middle of the road. When the Irish question became acute, he naturally found himself among the Liberal Unionists. Although the issues of the '80's and '90's had passed, he remained to the end liberally conservative or conservatively liberal, temperamentally averse to extremes. He could not be either a "die-hard" or a "Red." He foresaw the war, or at least the danger that Germany was bringing on; and during the war he was a valiant defender of the cause of the Allies. His career is a fine example of what high journalistic standards are when embodied in an active, intelligent, and informed personality.

Germany's Flag Controversy

THE flag controversy which New York's debonair young Mayor inadvertently brought to a head upon his visit to Berlin has long been one of the most vexatious questions in German political life. Strong as republican Germany may be, the Government has never felt able to enforce unqualified allegiance to the republican colors, and the flag of Imperial Germany remains the symbol of the Fatherland to the monarchist elements in German national life.

In 1926 even the Government challenged the republican flag and in an amazing decree the Luther Cabinet instructed the foreign representatives of Germany abroad to place the old Imperial colors alongside the new. This aroused a storm of opposition among the liberal elements of the Reichstag. The Luther Government was defeated, and was replaced by a Cabinet formed from the same groups which had supported Luther, but headed by Chancellor Marx. It was then decided that the regulation of the former Government would be carried out until a commission could find a compromise flag.

Since then the Nationalists, with their monarchist sympathies, have continued to fly the old flag, the republicans and Socialists stand by the new. In the present instance the Berlin hotel at which Mayor Walker was to be entertained refused to fly the republican colors out of respect for its Nationalist clientele, and fell under the boycott of the city Council and of the state of Prussia. The Federal Government, however, satisfied its scruples with an ineffectual protest, and its representative attended a dinner where the American flag and the flag of Imperial Germany were the chief decorations.

The flag has become a symbol of the continuing struggle between republicans and monarchists; it is an issue on which clash the old order and the new in the life of modern Germany.

A Challenge to Ireland

DRAMA on a national scale is being staged in Ireland. President Cosgrave, of the Irish Free State, has put the future of his Government in the hands of the Irish people. After defeating his antagonists of the radical republican faction, both in the lower chamber of the national Parliament and in two critical by-elections in Dublin, he has dissolved the Parliament and called for new general elections. The move is not mere shrewd politics, as some of his critics have said, but statesmanship informed by practical political sense of a high order.

Warnings of the present conflict ap-

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peared last year when Eamonn De Valera, once chief of the Sinn Fein irreconcilables, quit that party and formed a new faction under the name of Fianna Fail. In contrast with his earlier refusal to take any part in the affairs of the Free State, he began to advocate entry of Irish republicans into the Parliament if and when the oath of allegiance to the King should be abolished. That oath he continued to regard as treason to the cause of Ireland. Then, this spring, the success of his faction in winning over forty seats in the Dail Eireann, the lower chamber, put the temptation of power more definitely in his way. In combination with the Labor Party and the National League, both opposed to the Government, he saw a chance to control a narrow majority in the chamber and overthrow the Government. So he agreed to take the oath as a formality not binding upon the members of his faction, and the Fianna Fail delegates took their seats. Only by virtue of the abstention of one National League member from voting, it will be recalled, did the radicals fail to turn the Government out.

President Cosgrave, having faced his foes in the Parliament and barely escaped disaster, adjourned the session to await the outcome of two doubtful by-elections in the capital city of Dublin. If the Government should win them, observers predicted, he would carry on in office with his Ministry and count on a demonstration of constructive economic policy to strengthen his position gradually. But Dublin—with the memory of the killing of Kevin O'Higgins, the Foreign Minister, still keen—spoke for the Government candidates by smashing majorities. Cosgrave at once did the unexpected and challenging thing. Instead of accepting a temporarily safe position, he threw the issue to the country.

In effect he has said to the Irish people: "You have seen the crisis and the threat. You have seen the attempt to upset the Government responsible for the treaty of peace with England that has put you in charge of your own affairs for the first time in seven centuries. You have seen O'Higgins wantonly murdered by assassins. Now do you want the old strife and turmoil back, and English soldiers again in Ireland, or do you want the present order continued? Dublin has spoken in no uncertain terms. But the voice of the capital is not enough. It is for you to say."

Thus confronted by a responsible executive and an irresponsible agitator, it is inconceivable that the people of Ireland will fail to choose the reality of the Free State.

From Calm to Hurricane

GREAT liners recently entered the Port of New York, and their passengers recounted tales of victory over unprecedented seas. The captain of the Martha Washington told of winds of Force 12, and newspaper accounts of the storm repeated this awesome figure without any very clear indication that the writers of the headlines knew what Force 12 meant. It sounded bad enough, in all conscience, but it was used by the ship news reporters in the manner of an incomprehensible nautical term beyond the understanding of landlubbers.

Force 12 and the eleven numbers which are applied to winds have a history of nearly a century and a quarter. It dates back, then, well into sailing-ship times, and owes its invention to the ingenuity of that famous British hydrographer, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort. In 1805 he was in command of the store-ship Woolwich, and wished to find a method of rendering his ship's log both concise and comprehensive. He developed a table of wind strengths, based on the effect of the wind upon sailing ships, which ran from zero to twelve. When the wind was of Force 0 a full-rigged ship with all sails set would be without steerage way. With the wind at Force 12 it would be scudding under bare poles. At Force 5 this same ship could carry its royals while sailing on the wind. A coasting smack at Force 5 would have to begin to shorten sail.

The winds as Beaufort described them, translated into terms of velocities, are as follows:

Beaufort Scale No.	Designation of wind	Approximate wind velocity in miles per hour
0	Calm	3 or less
1	Light air	8 " "
2	Light breeze	13 " "
3	Gentle "	18 " "
4	Moderate breeze	23 " "
5	Fresh "	28 " "
6	Strong "	34 " "
7	Moderate gale	40 " "
8	Fresh "	48 " "
9	Strong "	56 " "
10	Whole "	65 " "
11	Storm	75 " "
12	Hurricane	90 " "

It was not until recent years that the old Beaufort Scale was translated by the British Meteorological Office into terms more exactly suited to steam than sail. Seamen and the sea are conservative forces. The standards of 1805 are still useful even in 1927.

Foreign Misunderstanding of America

IN a world in which dictatorship (whether of the Soviet or the Fascist variety) is trying to grapple with democracy (whether in politics or in industry or in any other sphere of life) America, working out the experiment of democracy, is bound to be misrepresented and misunderstood. In America, under a developing democracy where not only are the people in control of their Government but wage-earners and consumers are coming more and more into ownership and control of industry by democratic methods, there is a wider diffusion of well-being than has existed anywhere else at any time on such a scale. Naturally, therefore, in such a country as Russia and among such parties as the European Communists anything which can be used to discredit American democracy is seized upon. Mr. Hillquit, an American representative of the opponents of the democratic experiment, uses the language of the Communists in denouncing the Sacco-Vanzetti case as "one of the most striking instances of capitalistic vindictiveness in dealing with working-class captives in the class war." Quotations of this sort from statements made in Russia, Germany, France, and Italy might be made indefinitely.

But misrepresentation based on real misunderstanding is to be found elsewhere abroad. It seems to be hard for Europeans to understand us. This has been revealed anew by remarks upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

This is partly due to the fact that Europe cannot understand a country in which there are no permanent barriers between classes. Europe, it seems, cannot realize that many men in this country are both capitalists and laborers, both *bourgeoisie* and proletariat—to use terms that in the United States really have no meaning or have meaning only in relation to those groups that are bits of Europe transplanted. Only those in America use the term class war who live in a foreign atmosphere and think in foreign terms.

There is another reason why Europe does not understand the United States. The American legal system is entirely different from the European. One instance may suffice. In France, for example, a case on appeal may be tried wholly anew, as Professor Eugene Wambaugh, of Harvard, pointed out at Williamstown the other day, while here

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an appeal is argued only on those points on which there has been a claim of error in the lower court. There is reason for thinking that our way is better; but, at any rate, it is different. This is probably not generally understood in France or in the countries of the Continent.

There is still another reason why Europe misunderstands us. There is nothing there like our Federal system. Massachusetts' courts are as independent of New York's as if they were of another country. There is no ground here for Federal interference except as the Constitution is involved. Not understanding this, Europe expected the United States Government to interfere in the Sacco-Vanzetti case by exercising some kind of authority.

We ought to be better understood in England, which has a legal system like ours. But even there misunderstanding seems unavoidable. The London "Spectator," which, as we point out elsewhere in this issue, has been especially understanding in its treatment of America, treats the Sacco-Vanzetti case as if it were a political one, apparently utterly unaware of the fact that the prisoners' political views were introduced into the trial as a defense. The New York "Sun" recently quoted from several English journals passages that showed that they were quite ignorant of some of the elementary facts in the case.

Similar instances could be quoted of the misunderstanding of America's point of view at the Geneva Naval Conference. Intelligent Europeans have gone so far as to attribute Mr. Coolidge's withdrawal as a candidate to the failure of the Naval Conference. Europe, to which such a conference is of tremendous political importance, does not understand how little part that Conference at Geneva took in the minds of Americans or the thoughts of American politicians.

Understanding of America will come only with slow growth. To such an understanding a notable contribution is an article in the London "Outlook" (which has no connection with this journal) by Allen Raymond, the London correspondent of the New York "Times." His clear account of the salient facts in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial may counterbalance somewhat what he justly calls "attacks of cheap unfairness by distant public men unacquainted with the facts of the court-room except as portrayed by propagandists." Sympathetic with the defendants, opposed to capital punishment, Mr. Raymond nevertheless expresses the belief, after attending the court-room at Dedham at the time of sentence, that Sacco and Vanzetti had had "all the fair consideration" it was "possible to give them." He points out that, in spite of the law's being a faulty institution, it was the law that preserved Sacco and Vanzetti and others like them from lynching during war time, and that it was to the law that they appealed. He points out that the three men who reviewed the evidence "may be considered safely as competent a higher Court of Review as it is possible in fallible human society to obtain." As he justly says, "the villain in this drama has been the law's delay—and no other." To this understanding of America even more notable contributions may be made by such acts as that of the unidentified American who, after Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers had spat upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris and had torn and scattered the wreaths, quietly collected the flowers and reverently replaced them.

What Seems to Be the Trouble?

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

MANY preachers, teachers, and editors appear to be agreed that the times are out of joint, that the rising generation is in a parlous state, and that civilization as a whole is, metaphorically speaking, gyrating in a nose-dive or a tail-spin, or whatever stunt most vividly forewarns the spectators of a perilous smash. This is the gloomy view especially of the parlor *intelligentsia* whose philosophy of life is derived from the "American Mercury." The "Mercury" is their Koran and Mencken is their Prophet.

Nor is this frame of mind confined to the Menckenites. The September number of "Harper's Magazine," on the whole a very readable and stimulating periodical, is full of this kind of despondency. Take education, for instance. A Harvard graduate who is now a professor in a Western university has this to say of it in "Harper's:"

> Democracy has swamped the colleges and, under its impetus, college men tend more and more to reverse evolution and to develop from heterogeneity to homogeneity. They tend to become a type, and, our civilization providing the mold, the type is that of the salesman. The attributes that distinguish it are shrewdness, craftiness, alertness, high-pressure affability, and, above all, efficiency. . . . But, at least, there is one force that moves counter to this one. The co-eds, in general, develop into individuals; and, in general, they oppose and dissent from the trend of college education. . . . If, hereafter, our colleges are to preserve any of the spirit that was lovely and admirable in their past, I am disposed to believe that the co-eds, those irresponsible and over-dressed young nit-wits, will save it unassisted.

A world saved for high-power salesmen by irresponsible nit-wits! A lovely prospect, indeed!

Another contributor to this issue of "Harper's," an experienced newspaper man, is extremely despondent about American journalism. After reviewing its present-day characteristics, he concludes that "Thus does the American press exemplify day by day the grandiose, the brobdingnagian art of ballyhoo."

Still another contributor, an eminent "behaviorist," puts the situation with striking lucidity thus:

> To-day we are pre-eminently a verbally-reacting animal. This means that the laryngeal segment is the repository of most of our social and ethical training. Now if the stimulus does not activate this segment, "precepts," "shalls," and "shall nots" can never arouse socially acceptable substitutive reactions. It seems to me that almost the whole of ethics hinges upon the extent to which the child can be verbally organized.

It seems to me that, highly modern as this prescription is, it is not much of an advance over Socrates and Epictetus, and that even the unfashionable Micah, who said that the whole of ethics hinges on the cultivation of justice, mercy, and reverence, is easier to follow.

Still a fourth "Harper" contributor thinks that the trouble with American civilization is its mediocrity, its "collectivism." We are all suffering from the "intolerable tedium" of uniformity:

> Everyone is aware that the failure of our civilization is precisely this failure in *interest*, for which nothing can make up. Our collective life is not "lived from a great depth of being," but from the surface; and the mark of the collective life is on the individual.

The trouble with most of these despondent gentlemen appears to me to be that of the poet quoted by the late Barrett Wendell in one of his letters:

> God made the only world he could
> And when the work was done
> He said that it was very good—
> I disagree, for one.

Their disagreement, moreover, is nothing very new. David, in a moment of despair over his civilization, said,

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Springfield, Missouri

"All men are liars;" and the pessimistic author of Ecclesiastes thought that the dead were more to be congratulated than the living and that the happiest lot of all was never to have been born.

Far be it from me to deny that modern civilization is full of puzzling and even disquieting defects; or to laugh at those amateur epistemologists who are honestly trying to get at the root of the matter. But if I might make my little contribution to the discussion I should venture to say that the trouble with the present-day American *intelligentsia* is that they are indulging in too much parlor thinking and too little kitchen doing. If this seems grossly materialistic, let me put it in the terms of G. Lowes Dickinson, the English philosopher, who was, at times, as delightfully despondent as George Santayana:

> In India the emphasis is on the Eternal, in the West on Time. . . . Now, as between these two altitudes, I find myself quite clearly and definitely on the side of the West. I have said in the preceding pages hard things about Western civilization. I hate many of its manifestations. I am out of sympathy with many of its purposes. . . . But . . . the West is adventurous; and what is more it is adventurous on a quest. For, behind and beyond all its fatuities, confusions, crimes, lies, as the justification of it all, that deep determination to secure a society more just and more humane which inspires all men and all movements that are worth considering at all. . . . And that development consists in a constant expansion of interest away from and beyond one's own immediate interests and into the activities of the world at large.

In other and simpler words, the best antidote for *Weltschmerz* is to saw wood.

At this point some reader may reasonably ask: "Why not take your own medicine? Why devote your time to writing weekly articles of a more or less abstract nature instead of doing something of concrete usefulness?" A point well taken. As it is a damp and rainy day and as guests are expected, I will go down and build a fire in the living-room. I cannot saw the wood; my faithful and useful man-of-all-work, who behaves well without ever thinking of behaviorism or psychoanalysis, has already done that; but I can carry the logs from the wood-closet, lay the kindling, sweep the hearth, apply the lighted match, and thus prepare some warmth and cheer for my arriving friends. That, at least, is something concrete.

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A Groping Grand Old Party

Staff Correspondence from a Chain of States

By DIXON MERRITT

OUT of a wilderness almost twice as large as the State of Massachusetts, a wilderness in which is no human habitation, hardly a mark of human hands save some charred chunks of old camp-fires—the great wilderness of rock and water between Minnesota and Ontario—out of that wilderness, where I had sought and found solitude, I came, on a day not long ago, and, hunting for the Republican Party, plunged forthwith into a wilderness much more deep and dense.

One would hardly believe that a single short sentence of terse Anglo-Saxon words—"I do not choose to run for President in 1928"—could so plunge a great and dominant political party into the midst of chaos. But in chaos the Republican Party is, alone and lost.

This is a restricted view—I have had a glass of small field—but it shows a sort of cross-section. The Republican Party along the Atlantic seaboard may, for all I know, see the way out. So may the Republicans of the Pacific coast, of the South. But those of the great mid-region, of the States which compose the old Middle West, certainly do not.

AND this is true not at all because of any general desire to have Coolidge as the candidate in 1928. There was no such general desire. Not there. It is true not at all because of any deep disappointment that he is not to be the candidate. There is no such disappointment. There has not been in that region in recent days, if there ever was, any deep devotion to Coolidge. There has been a sort of devotion to certain Coolidge policies. There has been a strictly orthodox adherence to the Administration as a party asset. But nobody, apparently, has loved Coolidge because he is Coolidge.

Coolidge's renunciation has caused no heart pang and sense of personal loss, as Roosevelt's renunciation did sixteen years ago. There are none who would count it a privilege to follow Coolidge into oblivion for a lost cause, as there were many who would have loved to follow Wilson thus.

One branch of the Republican Party in the Middle West positively did not want Coolidge as the nominee in 1928. Another branch did want him, but without enthusiasm, because he was, as they believed, the party's best asset. But those who did not want him apparently had no glimmer of hope that they might be rid of him, and those who did want him had no shadow of fear that they might lose him.

This, to me, is exceedingly strange, because, though I am not even the great-grandson of a prophet, and though no seventh son has appeared in the direct line of my ancestry in all time, I have believed for more than eighteen months that Calvin Coolidge could not again be President of the United States. It was on January 13, 1926, that I said in a signed article in The Outlook, "I do not suppose that Calvin Coolidge will ever again have the solid support that he once had from the West and the Middle West. I suppose that whatever hope there was of another term for Coolidge went glimmering in the last week of the old year [1925]."

Why Republicans never saw the possibility that Mr. Coolidge himself would see this situation, why they made no provision against the contingency of his seeing it, I cannot tell. But they did not. There were Republicans, both radical and regular, who, prior to the renunciation, were prepared to oppose Mr. Coolidge for the nomination. Many were prepared to make his nomination certain. But nowhere was anybody prepared to do anything independently of a Coolidge candidacy. His renunciation, therefore, left all of them, his foes as well as his friends, completely flabbergasted.

THERE is not in the region through which I have traveled—from Duluth to New York, swinging south of the Lakes—any clarity in the Republican mind as to candidates or issues or policies. No man stands out. There is, in the main, no spirit of contest, because nothing either broad or deep appears to be contested for.

There are incipient candidacies, more

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than enough, if they materialize, to make a general scramble. Hoover and Hughes; Lowden and Dawes. I bracket them in this way because there is a feeling, somewhat general, that Lowden and Dawes must certainly run as stable mates and that Hoover and Hughes must probably do the same. Then there is a host of favorite sons. A number of States have one each. Ohio has triplets—Longworth and Willis and Fess. Indiana may enter Watson. Nebraska probably will let Norris start. Borah is spoken of, but few are willing to pin their colors to him because of the feeling that he would probably balk at the post—or quit in the stretch, if he should ever get there. All of these, with one exception, would be trading candidacies in any final showdown—not more than that, except on the off chance that one of them might win if the leaders, assuming that there will be leaders, should kill each other off. Borah, everybody knows, may quit, but cannot be pulled.

That for the minor candidacies. But of the major candidacies, only one means in the public mind in the region where I made my observations anything very definite and vital. That one is Lowden, and he means just one thing—farm relief. Those who favor his candidacy are not thinking of anything else. They apparently care nothing about any other issue or policy or purpose. There are, it is true, Republicans willing to accept Lowden who care nothing about farm relief. They would accept him as they would accept any other candidate who might prove to be acceptable to the majority. One organization Republican—and he lives as far east as Rochester, New York—said to me: "Hoover or Hughes or Lowden or Dawes—our people would be inclined to say that any one of them is all right." So, if the wilderness is dense, the Moseses are many.

Those who talk most of Hoover as the nominee—and they are fewer in the territory through which I came than those who talk of Lowden—do not appear to be thinking of the great policies that Hoover might stand for. What they see in Hoover is, mainly, a man who might inherit the Administration strength. Others—a few—talk of Hughes in the same way, despite the fact that he has indicated long since his unwillingness to be a candidate.

There may be Republicans—doubtless there are—who are thinking of the service that their party is to render the country through the years ahead, of new responsibilities to be accepted and discharged, of new needs and new policies to be formulated out of them. There must be such Republicans, but they are not among the so-called practical crowd. In Indiana a man said to me, "Whether the public recognizes it or not, and whether it is a good thing or not, the fact is that there are some of us who run the affairs of the Republican Party." Those "some of us" in the States through which I came are not thinking now of finding the path to progress.

There is just one point of contest now in the region referred to—Lowden, with farm relief as his sole issue, against everybody else with no issue at all. There may be other issues in the minds of possible candidates—there must be. But there are no issues in the minds of Republican politicians of the common kind.

I GOT out of the wilderness of the border waters without a guide, because I had a pocket compass and a map, of a kind. I do not see how, without a guide, the Republican Party is to come out of its watery wilderness unless it sets up a compass and goes below decks and breaks out a chart.

But it has been, at this writing, hardly a month since President Coolidge confounded his friends and his foes alike by his laconic renunciation. His party has time to recover from its daze.

Catholicism and American Politics

WHEN we printed Judge Crabités's article entitled "Is It Time for a Catholic President?" the author's position as a member of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo was explained in our Contributors' Gallery.

There is no reason on earth why the Governor of New York State and the Mayor of New York should not welcome the personal envoy of the Pope. The Outlook devoted no little space to a description and appreciation of the Eucharistic Congress. Since Judge Crabités's article dealt with Governor Smith as a Catholic, it seemed proper to illustrate it with a picture of Governor Smith in association with Catholic dignitaries. The article was submitted to The Outlook without solicitation.

We might remind the writers of these letters that The Outlook has editorially pointed out that so far as Governor Smith is concerned, there can be no grounds for raising a religious issue. With this comment we submit to our readers the following letters.—THE EDITORS.

Motives Under Fire

THE letter, or article, of Judge Crabités's which you published in the issue of August 17, urging Governor Smith to withdraw from the Presidential race out of regard for the welfare of the Catholic Church, is most unconvincing to me, and I fancy will be unconvincing to his fellow-Catholics generally. I am myself a Catholic, not by birth, but by mature conviction. And I happen to belong to the category of Americans from which Judge Pierre Crabités is anxious that the first Catholic President shall be chosen—those whose ancestors have been Americans for so many generations as to make it unnecessary to compute them. My first English ancestor to settle on the soil of Massachusetts arrived in 1634. He is buried in King's Chapel churchyard, and his son is one of the five Fellows named in the charter of Harvard College. I do not doubt that Judge Crabités is single-minded in his purpose in writing his article, but you must pardon me if I am not quite so sure of the simplicity of your motive in publishing it. One can at least be fairly certain that it is not, like his, solicitude for the Catholic Church.

I do not read The Outlook regularly. My attention was naturally attracted by the prominence given to Judge Crabités's article, featured at length and alone on the cover. Opening to the article, my eye fell at once on a half-page picture of Governor Smith and Mayor Walker "as they welcomed Cardinal Bonzano, the Pope's personal envoy to the Eucharistic Congress." Judge Crabités did not refer in his article to Cardinal Bonzano or to the Eucharistic Congress. The half-page is not devoted to illustration of anything he said, or of anything germane unless its introduction (showing "the Pope's personal envoy" so dangerously intermingled in American life) illustrates the parochial spirit which he fears still exists in such strength in some country districts as to make statesmanship count for little against it.

To speak plainly, I think I detect your motive, which I shall state.

You yourself do not desire the election of a Catholic President of the United States now or at any time. But you do not choose to say so. You feel that for you to assert the inadvisability of the candidacy of any Catholic or of a partic-

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ular Catholic (especially of one so qualified for the office as is Governor Smith) would be ineffective; that it would be far more effective if some Catholic could be got to present that view. To me it seems that the experiment has not been successful; the motive is somewhat too obvious.

It is not even sure that the entire South is so troubled as is Judge Crabités about the question of Governor Smith's religion. The following extract was reprinted in the Springfield "Republican" of August 13 from the Charleston "News and Courier:"

"Democrats quarrel among themselves and beat around in circles while all this is going on. One leader is not good enough because he is a 'wet,' another because he is a Roman Catholic, and another because he is a 'dry.'

"As though any of those questions were of importance by the side of that other, whether the average citizen has a chance to be the independent owner of a home, a farm, a store. Whether the average man shall live at all except by sufferance of the mighty in money.

"Woodrow Wilson was the representative of the average man. . . . Conservative, cultivated gentleman that he was, not even Andrew Jackson was hated by men of great possessions as he was, and they still hate his memory because they fear it.

"Governor Smith is far from the kind of man that Mr. Wilson was, but he is like him in that he is a representative of all the American people except the one in a hundred or a thousand who has most to hope from a Government controlled and operated as a subsidy of the Mellon interests.

"The Democrats can win in 1928 if the Democratic defeatists do not deliver the party into the hands of the enemy before the campaign begins."

ELLEN GATES STARR.

Chicago, Illinois.

The "Protestant Clause"

IN the issue of The Outlook of August 17, in the article "Is It Time for a Catholic President?" by Judge Crabités, I find this language: "When Jefferson and his Virginia friends insisted that the Federal Constitution should proclaim that no law shall be passed respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, what was really back of their minds was to protect the Episcopalians of Virginia against the Methodists of North Carolina," etc.

This statement may apply to some of Mr. Jefferson's Virginia friends, but I do not believe it was true of him. I do not believe, therefore, that this statement of Judge Crabités's is historically correct. Do you propose to let it go unchallenged?

It is interesting to note that Judge Crabités gives no credit whatever to Mr. Jefferson and his Virginia friends for desiring to establish freedom of worship beyond the seas, but readily accords such a worthy purpose to Lord Baltimore and his English Catholics.

I suppose that Protestants generally believe exactly to the contrary of both statements made by Judge Crabités. What is the truth?

The article also contains this language: "Events often move slowly. It may take a few more decades to eliminate the 'Protestant clause' from the Constitution." Does he mean that it should be eliminated and that the United States should support the Catholic Church?

In my opinion, the solution for the problem which may be presented is less Fundamentalism, more Modernism, more evolution, more science, in which event, religious superstition, both Catholic and Protestant, will crumble long before the "Protestant clause" will be stricken from the Constitution.

T. BRADY, JR.

Offices of
Brady, Dean & Hobbs,
Lawyers,
Brookhaven, Mississippi.

A Catholic on Religious Liberty

IN an article published in The Outlook of August 17 Judge Crabités expressed certain political opinions and forecasts in the event of the Presidential nomination of Governor Alfred Smith.

I do not wish to discuss these opinions and forecasts, but I think it highly important to call the attention of your readers to a very serious historical misstatement made by Judge Crabités. This misstatement is all the more serious because it misrepresents the minds of the founders of the Republic, and misrepresents that Constitution which is the corner-stone of our entire National structure.

The Judge says:

> When Jefferson and his Virginia friends insisted that the Federal Constitution should proclaim that no law shall be passed respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, what was really back of their minds was to protect the Episcopalians of Virginia against the Methodists of North Carolina, the Dutch Reformed Church of New York against the Congregationalists of Massachusetts, and the Baptists of Georgia against the Quakers of Pennsylvania. . . . These men never thought of Catholics and Jews when they carried out their give-and-take program.

What was back of the mind of Thomas Jefferson and his associates is not a matter of conjecture or private interpretation. This is what Thomas Jefferson himself says on this point in his autobiography:

> The bill for establishing religious freedom, the principles of which had, to a certain degree, been enacted before, I had drawn in all the latitude of reason and right. . . . With some mutilations in the preamble, it was finally passed; and a single proposition proved that its protection was meant to be universal. Where the preamble declares that coercion is a departure from the plan of the holy author of our religion, an amendment was proposed by inserting the words "Jesus Christ," so that it should read, "a departure from the plan of Jesus Christ, the holy author of our religion:" the insertion was rejected by a great majority, in proof that they meant to comprehend within the mantle of its protection the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and Mahometan, the Hindoo and the infidel of every denomination.

While it is true that religious intolerance was characteristic of the colonies, it is equally true and significant that when the colonists united in the defense of a common cause they at once saw how mean was their narrowness. Their common patriotism brought the dawn of religious tolerance. When, on November 5, 1775, Washington issued his order against the celebration of Pope's Day, declaring that "the observance of that ridiculous and childish custom of burning the effigy of the Pope" would not be permitted, his action signified that religious persecution, under the law, was no longer in our country compatible with patriotism.

It was with no misgiving, such as fills Judge Crabités, that Congress in its resolution of February 15, 1776, authorized the appointment of Charles Carroll of Carrollton on a committee of three of its members, and instructed him to "prevail on Mr. [Father, later Archbishop] John Carroll to accompany the committee" on its momentous mission to Canada.

When the Federal Congress adopted Dickinson's address in which "all the old religious jealousies were condemned as low minded infirmities" it laid the foundation of religious tolerance. That this was the thought of the Union patriots was made clear on July 4, 1779, when in

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old St. Mary's Catholic Church at Philadelphia the "Te Deum" was solemnly chanted in commemoration of the third anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and General Washington and the officers of his staff were invited to the ceremony; and again when, after the victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown, the members of Congress, the Supreme Executive Council, and the Assembly of Pennsylvania were invited to attend a service of Thanksgiving held in the same church on November 4, 1781.

It was therefore but natural that when the Constitutional Convention had concluded its debates and the whole frame of the Government with its powers and duties had been agreed to it adopted as a final clause the words of Clause III, Article VI:

> No religious test shall be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

That clause was not voted without discussion. It was voted unanimously by all the States of the Confederation, as is attested by the Journal of the Federal Convention. Quakers from Pennsylvania, in whose State any one holding public office was required to denounce under oath as "superstitious and idolatrous" the "doctrine of transsubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and all saints, and the sacrifice of the Mass," joined without reservation their votes with the votes of Representatives from every other State; with the Catholic Representatives of Maryland as well as with the Episcopalians from Virginia, the Methodists from North Carolina, the Congregationalists from Massachusetts, the Baptists from Georgia, to make this clause the Supreme Law of our Nation and to place it at the very end of the Constitution in evidence of its all-embracing character.

At its first session under the Constitution, Congress agreed to the first ten Amendments, and submitted them to the Legislatures of the States.. The first of these reads:

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

One after another the States of the Union have embodied in their Constitutions the spirit of that Amendment. The record of court decisions leaves no doubt as to the true meaning or scope of that Amendment.

Much more might be said on this subject, but this is doubtless enough to make clear to your readers the fact that there is no historical background for the statement of Judge Crabités.

WILLIAM F. MONTAVON,
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On the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

I—From a Layman's Standpoint

AS an old friend of The Outlook I wish to register my disappointment at the wholly inadequate manner in which you have dealt with the Sacco-Vanzetti case. I freely concede that I do not know all there is to be known in regard to this case, but I have followed it with great care and have read every word of Governor Fuller's decision and the decision of the advisory committee, many of the statements by the Defense Committee, the full argument before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, the decision of that Court, and, in fact, for the last three weeks have read practically every word in regard to the case which has appeared in the New York "Times." I believe, therefore, that I have a fairly good basis for forming an intelligent opinion in regard to this case, and my opinions, in connection with such other matter as I have read, may be summarized as follows:

1. That Sacco and Vanzetti did not receive a fair trial.

2. That Judge Thayer was not a fair-minded and impartial judge.

3. That Judge Thayer should not have been the sole and final judge of his own errors and prejudice.

4. That the Massachusetts Supreme Court refused to consider the case on its merits and decided that these men, even if innocent, must die, because all legal formalities had not been complied with.

5. That until some one gives convincing answers to the many weaknesses in the evidence—the "New Republic" of August 24 states some of these weaknesses—most reasonable-minded persons will continue to believe that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent.

6. That Governor Fuller's decision is not convincing.

7. That the advisory committee's decision is equally unconvincing.

8. That the refusal of the Federal Government to open its files—when it is claimed that these files will prove the innocence of these men—is difficult for any fair-minded person to understand.

9. That the commission of unlawful acts by others has nothing to do with the question of whether Sacco and Vanzetti murdered Berardelli in 1920.

10. That the fact that legal delays usually result in guilty persons escaping punishment is no proof that Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty of murder.

11. That your two recent editorials—"Terrorism vs. Law" and "The Law's Delay"—while clearly indicating your belief that these men have had a fair trial and were guilty of murder, give no reasons bearing directly on this issue, but bring in side issues which are not germane to the question which at the moment is the one of most vital importance. Instead of contributing anything to this discussion, your editorials merely tend to confuse and obscure.

12. That free-handed and impartial justice is the corner-stone of the American Nation, and that such justice should be administered just as fairly for the poor and ignorant as for the wealthy and educated.

13. That no greater peril can face any democracy than the subordination of true justice to legal formalities and legal technicalities. The necessity for the latter is recognized, but they must remain means to an end and under no circumstances be permitted, as in this case, to become the end itself.

14. That no personal reputation is as important as the need for true justice. No one desires to injure personal reputations except as this is incidental and unavoidable in the effort to obtain justice, but neither should any one deny justice in order to save personal reputations.

15. That on this important question The Outlook has signally failed to grasp the real issue, has failed to assist its readers to a clearer understanding of the real facts in the case, and has ranged itself on the side of injustice.

Having been a regular reader of The Outlook since 1909, and therefore being

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thoroughly familiar with its past record and its consistent stand for right and justice, regardless of wealth, power, or social position, I cannot but view with regret this radical change in its policies. I am afraid The Outlook must be included (only so far as the Sacco-Vanzetti case is concerned) among those whom you describe in your last editorial —"Even in this country there are some more accustomed to speaking and writing than they are to thinking."

HENRY F. SCHWARZ.
Toland, Trimble & Co.,
Members of
Philadelphia and New York Stock Exchanges,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

II—From a Lawyer's Standpoint

AS this is written the evening papers announce that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has refused to interfere with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, and I am delighted to note that this Court has had the courage to decide this matter according to the law, and that this, like other great courts in our land, is not going to be deterred from doing its duty and that trial by bomb, bombast, bullying, and ballyhoo shall not be permitted in this land of ours.

It has been my privilege to read pretty much everything that has been sent out by the Associated Press, and even other news agencies, concerning this very much discussed case.

I have also read Professor Felix Frankfurter's "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti" (Little, Brown & Co., 1927), and I read with exceeding interest the entire report of the commission appointed by Governor Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts.

There has been a great deal of special and specious pleading urged in behalf of these two murderers (for I am accepting the verdict of the jury and the final decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts when I thus designate them), and the case has attracted much more attention than its importance warranted.

We have here two men who upon the witness-stand admitted that they were Anarchists, enemies of our Government, and who had disseminated literature, and possibly spoken openly as well (at least one of them so admitted), against our Government and its functions, while at the same time claiming the right to be tried in our courts, but who have not been willing to abide by its decisions, because they claim they have been treated unfairly. When they accepted the valuable privileges of free speech and peaceful surroundings and protection offered by the Government to which they were opposed, did they think they were unfairly treated? Had they any greater right to commit murder and robbery than any one else?

The commission has found, and looking at the matter from a purely legal standpoint—and as a former member of the bench as well as an active member of the bar—there was ample evidence upon which the jury might find a conviction.

It appeared in the case quite clearly that from the defendants' own testimony —for their attorneys deemed it wise to permit them to become witnesses in their own defense and behalf—they were Anarchists and that they had an antipathy to our form of government and our mode of doing things. Must such men be believed in preference to law-abiding citizens?

Coupled with that fact it also appeared from some testimony, at least, which the jury had a right to believe, and did consider, that the identification of these defendants was complete. The jury also had a right to conclude that the alibis attempted to be shown in their behalf had failed. There was evidence that the pistol which was used, at least by Sacco, was the one which he owned and from which the bullets were fired, and if the statement of Major Calvin H. Goddard is correct, he, a perfectly disinterested person, of manifest intelligence and experience, proves unequivocally that the exploded shells were the ones which came from Sacco's pistol.

Without pretending to review the various pieces of evidence which when fitted together pointed directly at these two defendants as the murderers, the point I am stressing is, that in this case, as in many others, a conviction was had upon sufficient evidence, but if you can retry a case after a conviction has been affirmed by the court of last resort, when will there be an end to any case?

I happen to have had a personal acquaintance with the attorney who first represented them, and who started his legal experience in the city of Spokane, Washington, as the attorney for the I. W. W.'s, and who continued in the work of defending these semi-criminals and in some instances active criminals, and from his knowledge and experience gained in that practice he ought to have had sufficient ability to take care of every legal right of these defendants and to safeguard them thoroughly as to a fair and legal trial.

It is further reported by the commission that the presiding Judge made no comments upon the trial to which exception could be taken, but that he commented upon the evidence and verdict *after* the trial.

In an experience extending over the trial of all kinds of civil and criminal cases for upwards of forty-five years, this is the first time that I have ever heard anybody attempt to secure a new trial after a court of last resort has passed upon all the legal questions involved because of any comments made by the trial judge *after* the verdict.

Judges are human, and very naturally express themselves as to whether or not a conviction was justified. They often do it from the bench when motions for a new trial are made or sentence is imposed, and there is no reason why they should not do so when off the bench and after the trial is over. They have the right to their opinion as to what, in their judgment, the evidence proved. In other countries the courts do not hesitate from the bench during the trial to give opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, or as to whether or not a witness is telling the truth, but in some of our States—I think unfortunately—the court is not allowed to comment upon the testimony *during* the trial. Great Britain and other countries give their criminals as fair a trial, if not fairer, than we do. They certainly elicit the facts and do not encourage hiding them behind technicalities.

I have been amazed at the ignorance of the facts as adduced upon the trial, and of the law as administered, both by the trial and appellate court, on the part of some of the lawyers who have criticised this decision, and especially of laymen who have not even taken the time to read the report of the commission or to know what facts were elicited at the trial. Lawyers of more than ordinary intelligence have refused to accept the facts as found by the commission. When asked why, they say it was unfair and represented the capitalistic class. And they call themselves "lawyers."

Because of a most unfortunate delay in the final hearing and the decision in this case, a semblance of an excuse has been given the defendants' sympathizers, who have renewed the slumbering fires of parlor Socialism, street-corner anarchism, and capital hatred, with all its amplifications, and a great deal of unfounded and unjustifiable criticism and comment has resulted.

Some years ago Professor Frankfurter

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appeared in a very celebrated case at Rochester, New York, where a large clothing firm was suing a labor union for damages caused by a strike, called not by reason of any differences of the employers with their own laborers, but because of a controversy between two unions.

He was unsuccessful in that case, but it and other cases in which he appeared and comments in which he has indulged make me think that Professor Frankfurter is so steeped in what he thinks are the wrongs of the laboring people that he has lost his perspective of what is right and fair, and has therefore done what any technical or theoretical lawyer can do—find the weaknesses or flaws in any trial, and yet overlook the main facts and the main controversy. In a criminal trial which lasts a number of days and where much of the evidence must be circumstantial and technical, and where many rulings are made, any lawyer of average ability can take the record and point out discrepancies, and even possible errors, but these will not necessarily destroy all other testimony which may have been given, nor other rulings which may have been made, nor will they bring about an unfair or illegal trial.

From the very beginning of the publicity in this case (much of which, I think, has been carefully prepared and most wonderfully exploited) our newspapers have paid altogether too much attention to its importance. Hundreds of men have been convicted and sentenced on evidence very much weaker than appeared in this case, and there has not been the hullabaloo which for some unaccountable reason has been created in this case. Even our reputable newspapers have lent themselves to extravagant headlines and over-conspicuousness in printing its features. I know of newspapers which on the afternoon of President Coolidge's succinct announcement that he would not choose to be a candidate for President in 1928 gave that most important news item a very few inches of space and headline, causing it to be entirely dwarfed by the greater publicity given to the activities in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In my own community, where I am constantly meeting lawyers at lunch and Bar Association meetings, and other places in and out of court, I have been amazed at the ignorance displayed by members of my own profession of the actual facts upon which these convictions were founded, and of the further fact that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, under the laws of that State, cannot pass upon the facts, but can only decide whether or not on questions of law the trial court was correct. Such lawyers, like many others have come to the conclusion that because of the long delay of the ultimate decision of this case there must of necessity have been something wrong in the trial and which was inimical to the rights of the defendants.

Several decades ago one of the ablest judges of the Supreme Court of the United States wrote an opinion in a case where two factions sought to control the destinies of a large and wealthy Presbyterian church. As a result one faction seceded and attempted to secure to itself some of the very valuable real estate which the church owned.

The Court held up the decision for a year, and the writer of the opinion said he had done this in the hope that these factions would manifest a greater "Christian" spirit and quit their quarreling and conclude to remain together.

It might be well if a little more Christian spirit were manifested towards the members of our judiciary, who are not all crooked and biased; and to the members of juries who have the disagreeable task of deciding murder cases, and who are not all prejudiced and unfair; and to members of a commission who reluctantly assume a task as uninviting as confronted them in the instant case.

SAMUEL R. STERN,
Formerly Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Washington.
Seattle, Washington.

Publicity and the French Mind

By GOLDA M. GOLDMAN

PICTURES of President Coolidge, the taciturn, the silent, the restrained New Englander, attired in chaps and sombrero; stories about President Coolidge and his worms and trout; gifts to President Coolidge of bucking broncos and chocolate birthday cakes—what godsends all these items are for the novelty-seeking reporters and the Sunday rotogravure sections, and how droll they seem to our French friends across the water!

IF France is awakening to-day to the advantages of publicity, the awakening is a slow and spasmodic process, for the Frenchman is, first, too individualistic to care to indulge in personal advertising, and, secondly, too conservative in the adoption of new business methods to realize the advantages which may accrue from talking cleverly enough about one's self or one's products.

The French newspaper is always six pages in content. This never varies, on Sunday or any other day. There is no such thing as a personality column. Occasionally a photograph will show Mistinguett, of the Moulin Rouge Music Hall, wading on the beach at Deauville. That is really getting very intimate for the newspaper.

The writer who has done interviews and special-feature articles in both the United States and France finds himself obliged to use absolutely different tactics in the two countries. The contrasts are, without doubt, best illustrated autobiographically, so I will indulge in a few personal reminiscences of my experiences in gathering copy in Paris.

I came over a year ago with orders from several American radio magazines for articles on the big Paris stations. Two of these were Government-owned, and two were private property. Through the introduction of a French journalist, I was given an appointment at the station of the Petit Parisien one afternoon, but, to my amazement, found that no broadcasting was in process and that I was to be shown only the power rooms. To my explanation that I wished to see the studio in operation, and to have photographs, etc., the engineer replied firmly that no visitors were ever admitted. I finally obtained an interview with the announcer, who, after much discussion, agreed that I might come to the studio during a performance if I would write the article as though I had not been there! I agreed to this extraordinary request, and called at the appointed time. My promise was quite unnecessary, as heavy draperies were drawn between me and the artists, so that I sat entirely alone in a big room, and saw nothing at all. I might just as well have listened in from the United States. At Radio Paris, the largest of the French stations, the director answered questions in monosyllables and regarded me with absolute suspicion. To both of these large private organizations, which maintained posts at great expense for publicity purposes, it was absolutely inconceivable that the American public actually was interested in biographical notes about

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Paris, le 13 août

BULLETIN DU JOUR

LA CRISE MINISTÉRIELLE EN GRÈCE

Il y a quelques jours, en exposant ici le programme de la politique extérieure que M. Michalacopoulos entend pratiquer à Athènes — programme qui répond certainement aux nécessités qui s'imposent actuellement à la Grèce en pleine période de réorganisation politique et économique, — nous exprimions la crainte que la menace d'une nouvelle crise ministérielle ne vînt compromettre ces louables efforts. Un télégramme d'Athènes nous a appris hier qu'à la suite des divergences de [illegible] sont produites entre M. Caphantaris, [illegible]

n'y sera pas représenté; il n'aura plus ce caractère de gouvernement d'union nationale qui faisait la force de la combinaison qui vient de se disloquer. L'impression existe que la crise actuelle n'est pas seulement déterminée par des divergences sur la solution à apporter au problème financier, mais que l'existence de ces divergences n'a été que le prétexte choisi par les éléments monarchistes du parti populaire pour mettre fin à une collaboration gouvernementale qui consolidait en fait le régime républicain et gênait la politique particulière de ce parti. Si cette impression se confirme, il faudrait voir dans cette crise le début d'une nouvelle offensive des partisans de la restauration de la monarchie contre le régime établi, ce qui provoquerait sans doute une réaction assez vive de la part des républicains. L'aspect le plus sérieux de la crise, même si M. Zaïmis réussit à rallier à sa nouvelle combinaison une majorité solide au Parlement, c'est qu'elle risque de retarder l'application des mesures indispensables à l'assainissement des finances grecques, de telle sorte que la question ne pourrait être posée utilement au cours de la prochaine session du conseil de Genève. La responsabilité des graves conséquences qui pourraient en résulter pour la Grèce incomberait, dans ce cas, à ceux qui ont délibérément provoqué cette alerte parce qu'ils n'ont pas su sacrifier les intérêts de leur parti à l'intérêt général du pays.

DÉPÊCHES TÉLÉGRAPHIQUES

DES CORRESPONDANTS PARTICULIERS DU TEMPS

Munich, 12 août.

Le bruit ayant couru que le roi Alexandre de Yougoslavie était en route pour Munich, afin de consulter un médecin de cette ville, on déclare de source compétente ne rien savoir d'un pareil projet du roi.

Varsovie, 13 août.

Jeudi a eu lieu à Varsovie l'inauguration du septième congrès international de la Paz romano. De nombreux discours ont été prononcés, entre autres par le délégué français, M. Renoud.

Vienne, 13 août.

[illegible] que jeudi soir un avion [illegible] postales [illegible] effectif des [illegible]

POUR NOTRE MARINE MARCHANDE

L'acuité des problèmes financiers et monétaires qui se sont posés en France pendant ces dernières années a fait passer au second plan des questions économiques auxquelles l'avenir de notre devise se trouve pourtant intimement lié. Parmi ces questions, celles concernant l'avenir de notre flotte commerciale méritent tout particulièrement de retenir l'attention générale. Les travaux — récemment terminés — de la commission extraparlementaire de la marine marchande viennent fort opportunément d'en rappeler l'importance.

Cette commission fut constituée, on s'en souvient, en mai 1922. Présidée par M. Brindeau, sénateur, qui en avait suggéré la création, composée des parlementaires spécialistes des questions maritimes ainsi que des représentants autorisés de l'armement, de l'industrie des constructions navales, des personnels navigants, du commerce et des diverses administrations publiques intéressées, elle fut chargée de « rechercher les mesures d'ordre général de nature à venir en aide à l'armement, aux chantiers navals et à la pêche maritime ».

La commission extraparlementaire et les cinq sous-commissions en lesquelles elle s'était divisée n'ont pas tenu moins de 87 séances. Les résultats de leurs travaux se trouvent condensés dans un rapport remarquable — fait par M. Charles Lebourcq, député, — volume de près de 600 pages, renfermant, outre les suggestions mêmes de la commission, toute une partie historique des plus instructives. De ce document important, dont on ne saurait trop recommander l'étude à tous ceux qu'intéressent, de près ou de loin, les questions maritimes, nous devons nous borner aujourd'hui à signaler les conclusions.

La première question qui s'est, tout naturellement, imposée à l'attention de la commission est celle du *tonn*[illegible] flotte. Le rapport rend, tout d'abo[illegible] sortis de l'arme[illegible] cours de [illegible] entendu, de [illegible] postales [illegible] effectif des [illegible]

nouvelles causes d'infériorité. Or, notre industrie des constructions navales, qui aura évidemment à fabriquer la majeure partie de cet outillage, travaille elle-même dans des conditions plus onéreuses que la plupart des grands chantiers étrangers. Cette difficulté ne pouvait échapper à la commission. Aussi, sans méconnaître l'intérêt que présentent des mesures telles que l'admission temporaire accordées pour les matériaux utilisés par nos chantiers navals, n'a-t-elle pas hésité à réclamer que soient rétablies, dès que les circonstances le permettront, les primes à la construction.

Pour ce qui concerne l'industrie de l'armement, si la commission n'a point envisagé, en principe, l'octroi de primes ou de compensations proprement dites, elle a, du moins, proclamé la nécessité de mettre en œuvre, suivant une méthode rationnelle et sur un vaste plan, le crédit maritime à bon marché. Ce sera là non seulement le moyen le plus sûr de faciliter l'exécution du programme de reconstruction jugé indispensable, mais encore la compensation nécessaire des avantages du même ordre qu'assurent les Etats étrangers à leurs pavillons respectifs. En Grande-Bretagne, notamment, le *Trade facilities act* a organisé, dans des conditions très favorables à l'armement, le crédit maritime.

D'ailleurs, les recommandations de la commission ne se bornent pas là. Elle n'a négligé aucun des multiples accès sous lesquels se pose le problème de notre marine marchande. Elle rappelle aux importateurs et aux exportateurs français que le devoir aussi bien que l'intérêt leur commandent de faire transporter, de préférence, leurs marchandises sous pavillon national. Aux pouvoirs publics, elle signale la nécessité de faire de nos grands ports des « centres d'attraction où se dirigeront les courants intégrationaux » ; de veiller à ce qu'un traitement de faveur ne soit point accordé aux navires étrangers y faisant simplement escale; d'obtenir, lors de la négociation des traités de commerce, que, dans les ports étrangers, l'activité de notre flotte ne [illegible]

extrémistes allemands. « Assomme ! », enchérit-il. A ce compte-là, la « Jeune Droite » est assurée d'un accueil chaleureux. Sauf toutefois auprès des Allemands raisonnables — et ceux-ci, grâce à Dieu, sont en assez grand nombre — qui, les premiers, se sont vite rendu compte des exagérations incroyables et de la légèreté inouïe du programme de politique franco-allemande de la « Jeune Droite », et non seulement n'accordent aucun crédit à son commentateur, mais préféreraient cent fois qu'il s'abstînt de venir en Allemagne ou qu'il s'y tût. Il est bon que les Allemands, mal renseignés, surpris par les talents et les hardiesses de ce jeune pèlerin passionné peuvent encore donner illusion, sachent, et cela de la manière la plus formelle, que tout ce qu'il dit, écrit, soutient, promet, *il est seul*, absolument *seul en France*, à le penser, à l'écrire, à le promettre. Le parti de la « Jeune Droite », c'est lui qui le constitue tout entier. Il est dommage qu'on en concevant la doctrine il n'ait pas médité le mot de Talleyrand : « Tout ce qui est exagéré ne compte pas. »

On pourrait sourire de ces juvenilités intempérances si tout ce qui a trait aux rapports franco-allemands et à l'interengrénation des deux pays n'était pas d'une haute gravité. Une campagne comme celle-là est l'un des pires « sabotages » qu'on puisse imaginer, un des plus insaisissables, en prêchant des solutions qu'aucun Français — même ceux qui consacrent leurs forces à la cause du rapprochement entre les deux nations — n'acceptera[illegible] seulement de discuter, comment l'auteur de la « Jeune Droite » ne voit-il pas qu'il justifie les suspicions, les défiances, les critiques de ceux que heurte et qu'inquiète toute politique d'entente avec l'Allemagne en particulier, et toute politique d'entente européenne en général? Comment ne voit-il pas qu'il court droit au résultat inverse de celui qu'il recherche? Les circonstances sont encore trop délicates, les [illegible] de l'entente franco-allemande [illegible] que l'on [illegible]

sur les préjugés précongus. Le temps amène des changements qui sont inévitables. C'est à nous de veiller que ces changements se fassent dans le sens du bien public. Le personnel du Parlement du peuple irlandais est maintenant presque au complet et l'espère que ce Parlement se montrera digne de ce peuple.

M. Redmond, chef du petit groupe qui est en parti responsable de la chute de M. Cosgrave, a déclaré de son côté que la décision de M. de Valera et de ses amis marquait une étape d'une importance capitale dans le sens de l'ordre constitutionnel. Toutefois, on prévoit de sérieuses difficultés pour le nouveau gouvernement de M. Thomas Johnson, s'il arrive au pouvoir. D'une part, M. de Valera gardera[illegible] une attitude passive comme lors des négociations anglo-irlandaises de 1921-1922, mais exigerait de son allié politique qu'il fasse abolir la clause relative au serment.

D'autre part, le journal de l'armée républicaine irlandaise publie un appel belliqueux à la nation, alléguant que l'Angleterre s'apprête à faire la guerre à l'Irlande et invitant à résister comme lors de la rébellion de 1798. L'organisation qui s'appelle l'armée républicaine irlandaise est un groupe politique extrémiste distinct du parti Fianna Fail de M. de Valera. C'est un parti d'insurrection dont les cinq députés ont, jusqu'ici, refusé le serment.

Questions extérieures

LA NÉGOCIATION ANGLO-ÉGYPTIENNE

II. L'expérience travailliste [1]

Deux hommes sont en présence.

L'un est un fellah, grand et carré, né dans la Delta il y a quelque soixante-quatorze ans : le teint mat [illegible] les pommettes saillantes et [illegible] et brides donnent

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE takes his vacation on the Presidential estate at Rambouillet. Four or five times a year the papers carry three lines to the effect that the Chief Executive has quit Paris for the château. What does he do there? Can any one imagine him photographed with a butterfly net, or dressed in the velvet pantaloons and big black hat of a Breton peasant? As he leaves the Elysée Palace on his vacation he passes into privacy that is absolute obscurity. What one knows about his private life one gets through the filterings of gossip, and for his likes and dislikes, whether he is talkative in private, whether his charming smile is only worn for the public, whether he has many intimates, who can tell?

There is no one whose public life is followed more avidly than is Poincaré's. Every move, every word, is watched. There is also a Madame Poincaré. She undoubtedly is the first lady in the land. I once saw a photograph of her next to the Premier at the unveiling of a monument. In two years I have never heard her discussed. Has she pet charities? Does she visit the Girl Scouts, or do they present her with flowers? When she retires to the Poincaré family estates in Lorraine, does she walk in the gardens with her dogs, like Mrs. Coolidge? All is silence.

IT is notorious that the French Government Tourist Office carries on the poorest propaganda of any European country. From my Paris office I can obtain all the pictures I need of Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Rome. But for a photograph of Paris the Government Tourist Office, the Syndicat d'Initiative de Paris, the Chamber of Commerce, will all refer you one to the other, and you will end by buying your photograph from a private photographer and paying for the rights of reproduction. When I arrived in France with introductions from the very able gentleman in charge of the New York office, I waited three weeks for indications from the director of the Paris office, attempted vainly to see him, and was finally sent a letter which began "To whom it may concern," and asked that Paris in general receive me kindly. There was no attempt to direct me to proper authorities, or give me so much as an address in order to insure my receiving a good impression of the country, no attempt to make use of my avowed purpose of writing friendly articles about the country. In marked contrast was the service of the German Government, who gave me an itinerary, free passage, cabled to hotels to receive me as a guest, and did ten times what could reasonably be expected.

It is reported that this French Government service is about to be reorganized under the direction of M. André Tardieu, the able director of the Ministry of Public Works. M. Tardieu knows his America, as his fine book of this past winter shows, and has undoubtedly learned many valuable advertising lessons from it.

I WAS charged last winter with the writing of two articles for the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The three national factories of fine arts —the Sèvres Porcelain Factory, and the Beauvais and Gobelin tapestry works—

The characteristic front page of a French journal

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had just been commercialized. As these establishments were now putting their goods on the public market, it was to their entire advantage to see that the articles were correct and well illustrated. The director of the Sèvres factory was exceptional. All that was necessary was immediately forthcoming. At the Gobelin factory the Chief of the Interior, charged with providing me with illustrations, never even responded to my letter, and when telephoned to on the day the article was due declared that no facilities for publicity existed, and finally rang off in disgust at my importunities. I was forced to borrow the photographs from a private publishing company. At Beauvais the director could not be convinced through a lengthy and explicit correspondence of the necessity of responding to a very simple questionnaire, nor did he ever send one picture. I bought my photographs in Paris, and "Foreign Trade" had to pay for the reproduction rights.

It is extraordinary how this general inability to utilize the simple forms of propaganda is current in France. It is not confined to any one class or type of organization. If I read in the news that the University of Louvain, in Belgium, is going to have an anniversary, and write the secretary for material and photographs, pictures and pamphlets are in my hands in a week. Although I have done a dozen articles on the Sorbonne in the past year, there is not a photograph which the secretary can give me.

From the point of view of personal advertising, I greatly admire the French attitude, even though it takes money out of my pocket. I quite believe that a man's private life is his own, and that if his business or political or scientific accomplishments are not good enough to stand alone, it is pretty cheap stuff to popularize him with the public by making him out a good fellow, with his charming and stylish wife thrown in for good measure. When I am refused pictures of the interior of a French philanthropist's house because he feels that his house is for his friends and not for strangers, I lose that much money, but I am entirely of his opinion. Why should M. Doumergue be trailed as President Coolidge is trailed during his vacation by a staff of special reporters assigned for the summer to make life miserable for him? It is a form of barbarism, this intrusion into the homes and private lives of the great, and the reserve and dignity of the French is admirable, as the freedom from scrutiny of her persons of prominence must be the envy of our own.

As for the matter of commercial advertising, both in state and in privately owned industries, that is another question. France has made economic progress in the past year that is almost incredible, but the progress has been due, not so much to the acceptance of modern business methods as to the steadfastness and common sense of her Minister of Finance. Advertising, when it is done, is apt to be crude and antagonizing rather than attractive. In the newspapers one finds small advertisements sprinkled through a column called "Echos" which one reads primarily in the hope of having news. In the magazines the best results are shown, for here the artists of both pen and brush do clever work. Another place where advertising is found, which miraculously has been spared the American public, is in the theater. There is not a cinema too small, nor is the Opéra-Comique too important, but that the intermission sees a screen covered with often very clever animated advertisements. Here at least one may walk out into the promenade if one is bored.

Underwood & Underwood

The President of France, whose home is his own

Probably the worst abuse is advertising by radio. The good-will program, which has put practically every fine feature of to-day onto the American radio concert, is practically unknown. The radio is used for direct advertising, and a good musical evening will be interrupted any number of times for announcements five and often ten minutes long telling you what you will find at some department store. Printemps, for example, will pay for the relaying of an opera, and between the acts, instead of a discussion of the settings or costumes, you will be told that sheets will be sold at Printemps the following day for 105 francs.

It is increasingly evident that France is becoming aware of her publicity shortcomings. Her German neighbors in particular have already brought their commerce back to a pre-war basis, according to the recent statement of Dr. Julius Klein, of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In addition the tourist propaganda of other countries is increasing by leaps and bounds. Vienna, Prague, Düsseldorf, carry full pages in all the papers, and much money that hitherto rested in France goes on into these other cities. I have been astounded this summer to see how little my American friends buy in Paris. They feel that clothes are as well cut and as reasonable in New York. They hear that leather goods are better in Vienna. They will wait for linens until they reach Czechoslovakia. Why not? These Governments are spending money on telling the world about their products, and place better facilities within reach of investigators, who through gratitude are glad to give them the free advertising that is invaluable in lectures and magazines.

That the French attitude toward personal publicity will change is doubtful, for, with all the Frenchman's reputation for volubility, that instinctive reticence concerning his private affairs is a deeply rooted trait. Another five years, however, is bound to see the charms and products of the country paraded in a more scientific fashion, enabling France to maintain her national prestige in the European competition which grows yearly keener.

Paris, August, 1927.

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The "Thing" in Families

By ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON and LEON F. WHITNEY

SMALL families are supposed to have a great advantage over large ones, especially if the income is small. The mother of only two children can devote to each far more time than if other babies were occupying her attention. They can be taken to the seashore or mountains, attend dancing classes, go to a private school, and have fine tools, good books, and many other desirable things. Later they can spend a summer abroad, go through college without earning their way, and perhaps inherit an appreciable sum instead of a pittance. All these things might be impossible if there were six children. Do they not constitute important advantages? Another widespread belief is that the more successful people are, the less likely they are to have children. Is it not common knowledge that the upper classes have very small families?

Both of these ideas are untrue.

Why, then, do good authorities repeat them and almost every one believe them? Simply because nobody has taken the trouble to investigate. Here are some of the facts:

SIXTEEN hundred students of native white American parentage graduated from Yale College in the classes of 1922 to 1926. About half were sons of college graduates and came from a fairly homogeneous social level. Is there any relation between the success of these students in college and the number of their brothers and sisters? Yes, most emphatically.

In five different lines of activity the students from the larger families systematically excel the others. In the classroom, for instance, the thirty boys from families of six or more children forge far ahead of the one hundred who are the only children of their parents. Those from families of two to five children also surpass those from the one-child families.

In extracurricular activities other than athletics the degree of activity diminishes from the one-child to the four-child families, but increases notably in the families of five or more children. The explanation of this twofold tendency probably lies in a combination of the effects of home and school. Boys from small families are more likely than others to attend private preparatory schools, where they learn to take part in student activities before coming to college. In the large families, on the other hand, the children rub up against one another, get their corners knocked off, learn to take part in group activities, become skilled in adapting themselves to other people, and thereby are fitted for co-operative activity and leadership. This probably gives them an even greater advantage than that of the boys who go to private schools.

In athletics the advantage of the large families is remarkably clear; the bigger the family, the greater the average boy's success. The rough-and-tumble play of one small boy with another is the best preparation for college athletics, both physically and morally. Nowhere do children learn to "play up, play up, and win the game" so effectively as in a large family where the children do not vary too much in age. Moreover, as a rule, large families *of any given social grade* have better health and greater physical vigor than small families. Where there is only one child in a family the reason is often found in the parents' lack of physical vigor. Among college graduates who send their sons to Yale a large family is usually a sign of good health and constitutional vigor on the part of both parents.

At Yale the seniors still cast their votes for the men who are most successful, most brilliant, most industrious, and most likely to succeed in life. Although these votes are largely an indication of popularity, the men who get many do tend to be successful later in life. The Yale classes of 1922 to 1926 gave at least a third more votes, proportionally, to their classmates from families of four or more children than to those from the smaller families. This may indicate greater ability among the men from the larger families, but it almost certainly also indicates that the free-for-all of a large family makes children good mixers and leaders, and more competent and agreeable than the petted only sons in families of one or two children.

The earnings of the sons of Yale graduates while in college average six times as great among students who come from families of six or more as among those who are their parents' only children. Yet, in spite of earning so much money, the men from the big families have time, energy, and ability to surpass the men from one-child families in every other phase of college activity. The supposed advantages of small families are certainly not very apparent. In fact, a boy's handicap in college seems to be almost proportional to the smallness of the family from which he comes.

THE Yale students whose parents have not been to college fall decidedly below the sons of college graduates. Those from large families are superior to those from small in non-athletic extracurricular activities, in athletics, in senior votes, and in earnings. In classroom rank, however, exactly the opposite is the case; the smaller the family, the higher the rank. This seeming contradiction is due to the fact that Yale students whose parents are not college graduates belong to a wide range of social levels. As we go down in the social scale the general degree of ability declines, while the size of the families increases. Such being the case, the best minds naturally come from the smaller families. Nevertheless in everything except purely intellectual activity the men from the larger families have the advantage.

The strongest evidence of this advantage appears when we divide the Yale College classes of 1893, 1896, and 1898 into the following eight groups: (1) unmarried, (2) married but childless, (3) married, with one child, etc., up to (8) married, with six children or more. In the classroom the men who remain unmarried rank lowest of all; those who are later married but have no children come next; then those who will be married and have one child. All the groups which are to have two or more children succeed decidedly better than those who are unmarried or who are married but have no children, or only one.

Turning to extracurricular activities, the relation between success in college and the size of a man's family becomes clearer than ever. There is an almost steady increase in success from the unmarried men, whose average rating is two, according to the scale used in this study, to the men with six or more children, whose average is four and a half. This implies that a relatively large percentage of the college men who remain unmarried, or who have no children though married, are relatively deficient in the physical vigor which makes athletes and in the qualities which make men leaders in extracurricular activities and in life. On the other hand, the men who later have reasonably large families

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comprise a high percentage wnose college careers evince physical vigor, push, energy, originality, and at least a fair degree of intellectuality.

The age at which men marry is closely correlated with the number of their children. Among the married men of our three Yale classes this age varies systematically from not quite twenty-seven years among the men who have six or more children up to thirty-three among those who remain childless. This difference of six years is symptomatic of the fact that men who are physically, mentally, and morally sound are not only more eager to marry than are the opposite types, but are more attractive to women, and more likely to be well established in their life-work, and hence able to support children, at a reasonably early age.

The most significant and perfect of our comparisons is based on success in life as determined by the opinions of five or more classmates. On an average, the unmarried men are the least successful; those who are married but have no children succeed a little better, but not very well. The man with one child succeeds somewhat better, and so on until the most successful group comprises those with six or more children. The differences among the fathers having three or more children are slight though systematic, but below that the differences are pronounced. Of course, some of the best men in every class fall in each group from the unmarried to those who have six children, but *on an average* there are many more unsuccessful men among the unmarried and childless than among those who have a number of children. The idea that successful people have few children finds no support whatever among Yale graduates.

In order to be sure of our ground, let us divide our Yale graduates into ten equal groups according to their degree of success in life. On the whole, the most successful tenth graduate younger than the others, but the difference between the two extremes averages only about half a year. The age at marriage shows the same kind of difference, the range being from thirty years among the most successful to thirty-two among the least successful. Even more marked is the relation between success, on the one hand, and marriage and children, on the other. Among the most successful tenth no less than ninety-five per cent are married, while the percentage gradually declines to only sixty-six among the least successful. The percentage who have children falls off in the same way, but even more rapidly, for eighty per cent of the most successful group have children, and only forty per cent of the least successful. A similar, but even greater decline, relatively speaking, is apparent in the fact that among the most successful men about forty per cent have at least three children, but among the least successful only ten or fifteen per cent have.

Still another way of representing the same thing is by means of the average number of children per father, or per man. The most successful tenth have, or have had, an average of over three children per father, the least successful only 2.2. But when we take the children per graduate, and include, not only the fathers, but the unmarried men and those who are married but childless, the contrast is much greater. Among the most successful tenth of these Yale graduates of a generation or so ago the average number of children *per graduate* is 2.4; among the least successful tenth, only about 0.8. The intermediate groups are distributed between the two extremes at almost regular intervals.

Yale graduates are by no means unique in their correlation of large families and success in life.

At our suggestion, Dr. J. C. Phillips, of Harvard, conducted a similar inquiry in respect to nineteen hundred Harvard graduates, with results exactly like ours. His most successful group, comprising less than seven per cent of three classes, reports an average of 2.19 children per graduate, compared with 2.42 for the highest tenth of the Yale graduates. His lowest seven per cent has an average of .80 of a child per graduate, compared with .85 for the least successful tenth of the Yale graduates. At Harvard, as at Yale, the results for single classes and for separate occupations are the same as for the whole group of graduates.

No matter whether we study lawyers, business men, bankers, professors, ministers, writers, engineers, or any other group, the most successful are the most likely to marry, to have children, and to have a considerable number of children. The evidence is so overwhelming and so unanimous that it presumably applies, not only to all college graduates, but to every group which is socially homogeneous, especially in the upper classes.

When we combine all this with our discoveries as to the advantages of the sons of large families, it seems clear that the popular notions as to the size of families among successful people, and as to the advantages of small families, are completely erroneous. The error probably arises from the obvious fact that the upper classes have small families and the lower classes large families. We have overlooked the equally important, but less conspicuous fact that *within any given level of society* the reverse is true—the successful people tend not only to come from the large families, but to have relatively large families themselves.

Why should this be the case? Are not many of the finest people unmarried or childless? Certainly; but that has nothing to do with the matter.

The point of the problem lies in the *percentage* of the best men who fall in each of our groups. The unmarried men, for example, undoubtedly include plenty of very fine individuals, but they also include a large percentage who are unsuccessful or deficient physically, mentally, socially, or morally. Young women do not want to marry such men. Still others might have been much more successful if they had had wives and children to stir them up, encourage them, and hold them to harder work and finer ideals. The same sort of reasoning applies to those who are married but have no children. In this group childlessness is often due to physiological causes for which the individual is in no sense responsible. That is the misfortune of many very high-minded and successful people. But with these fine types must be put a large number who have no children because of their own self-indulgence, selfishness, or other defects in character.

The larger the number of children from the higher social levels, the more certain we can be that both husband and wife are physically strong and nervously sound. That in itself is a great help to success. Moreover, parents whose equable, dependable temperaments help them to succeed in the world are also able to get along well with one another and with their children. They are much more likely to avoid the divorce court and to desire four to six children than are people who are irritable and erratic. Altruism likewise helps people to succeed in life, and also favors large families. Thus many qualities which promote success in life also promote large families.

One intensely practical result of all this is that because of our present system of freedom as to whether we will marry, combined with birth control, the upper classes are being sorted, sifted and improved with extraordinary rapidity.

Another is that we must completely abandon the modern idea that it is "the thing" to have small families. Among the upper classes, provided we deal in averages, the people who have families

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of three or more children almost immeasurably excel the others in practically every kind of real success. Moreover, the children born in the large families reap inestimable advantages.

Thus the available evidence seems strongly to indicate the desirability that people with a fine inheritance physically, mentally, and morally should have an average of four to six children, not only for the sake of society, but for the sake of the children. Such tends to be actually the case, in spite of the common supposition to the contrary. But this tendency needs to be strengthened in order that children of the right type may be so numerous that their kind will not only be preserved, but will increase in relative numbers, thus giving the world a larger and larger proportion of high-souled leaders.

Professionalism and the Olympic Games

By DAVID F. DAVIS

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee in Paris the International Olympic Committee voted to permit the members of the national teams taking part in the Olympic soccer or Association football tournament to receive compensation for the salary lost during the time they participate. That this money is to be paid to their employers instead of directly into the hands of the players themselves fails to remove the suspicion of professionalism which results from the decision. If soccer players are entitled to compensation, are not the runners, swimmers, cyclists, gymnasts, and other Olympic athletes entitled to similar consideration? In Europe it is felt that the amateur character of the Games is endangered. Sport circles are perturbed.

To understand completely the deep interest of the European countries in the Olympic Games one must first be aware of the feelings of close national rivalry which exist. Dual meets of an international character are frequent occurrences in Europe, and arouse all the enthusiasm of intercollegiate contests in the university communities of the United States. An analogy is to be found by imagining each of the forty-eight States in America to be separated by national borders rather than by State lines, and each having its own language and customs. Athletic rivalry under such circumstances becomes more intense because of the close geographical proximity yet distinctly separate nationality of the groups. In Europe the Olympic Games, bringing together many countries, is the scene of such national rivalries.

Since their inception the modern games have been restricted to amateur athletes. It was Baron Pierre de Coubertin, that noble sportsman of France, who first conceived of organizing an amateur meeting of many nations in athletic rivalry every four years. He was inspired by his personal admiration for the English public school system and the English ideals of sport, and he determined to impart those ideals to France and the rest of the world. The first renewal of the Grecian Games took place in 1896—in Athens, appropriately, where young Hellenic manhood had been accustomed to gather in ancient times. At the fourth celebration of the Games, in London in 1908, the Baron was able to see the representatives of twenty different nations compete in twenty different forms of sport. At the most recent celebration—the eighth Olympic Games, in Paris in 1924—he saw forty-five nations contribute a total of competitors three times as large as that in 1908. Nearly two thousand amateur athletes took part in the track and field events alone.

In Europe it is felt that much depends upon whether the International Olympic Committee rescinds its decision in regard to the soccer players; if allowed to stand, it is feared that the Games may become merely a professional world championship. The Olympic Committee, so its defenders say, was forced to take such a decision in order to save the Dutch Olympic Committee, as the organizer of the contests that are to be held in Amsterdam next year, from suffering a financial loss.

Trouble had developed when the International Association Football Federation declared for non-participation at Amsterdam unless the International Olympic Committee recognized the right of the players to compensation for lost salary. Ordinarily it is left to the Federation of each sport to determine what constitutes an amateur athlete, but such a proposal as the soccer authorities made was hardly acceptable. More trouble developed between the International Olympic Committee and the International Lawn Tennis Federation, and the Dutch Olympic heads faced the prospect of organizing a programme that would have neither soccer nor tennis. The receipts from these two sports form no inconsiderable part of the total, and Holland began to lose much of its optimism. A deficit appeared to be a certainty unless something could be done; it was under these conditions that the International Olympic Committee capitulated to the soccer authorities, and attempted to save its face by making the reservation which has been mentioned—that no money should pass directly into the hands of the players. However, Count Baillet-Latour, the President, and his fellow-members of the Executive Committee failed to observe the elements of consistency. At the same meeting in which the soccer players gained the privilege of recompense without having their amateur status endangered it was voted to notify the tennis authorities that former professionals who had been requalified as amateurs by their national association could not be admitted to the Olympic tennis tournament.

Few people have a quarrel with the professional in sport as such, but many harbor an understandable dislike for those who assume the guise of the amateur but who accept the rewards of the professional. Therein lies the so-called problem of amateurism, and it has kept pace with the growing complexity of our system of sports and games, national and international.

When the British team of professional golfers journeys to Worcester to dispute the Ryder Cup matches, it is received with much of the enthusiasm that is paid Bobby Jones, the great American amateur, when he reaches England on the way to St. Andrews. When Suzanne Lenglen appears in the United States on a professional tennis tour, she is accorded all the courtesy and admiration that is offered to Tilden when he walks onto the courts at St. Cloud or at Wimbledon. The professional—unlike the prophet—is not without honor in his own land or in the lands he may chance to visit as long as his identity is clear. The amateur is recognized as one who participates for the sake of the pleasure afforded rather than for pecuniary gain. For the amateur, sport is a recreation and not a business; and he devotes to it a portion of his leisure time, and not his working hours. Probably as long as athletic competitions and games continue to be regarded as pleasurable forms of recreation there will exist this distinction

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between the amateur and the professional. Inability to distinguish is at the root of the problem of amateurism.

The most encouraging aspect of the Olympic situation as it now stands is that faith has not been lost in the ability of the Games to rise above the taint of professionalism which seems to threaten. The amateur problem will be tackled once more by the Olympic heads at the session of the Executive Committee in Lausanne on October 29, even as it was tackled in Lisbon in 1926 and in Prague in 1925. Probably no great forward step will be accomplished then, but it is hoped that eventually there will be crystallized a world-wide amateur definition which will cover every sport. In striving toward this ideal, Count Baillet-Latour could have no better example to follow than that set by the man he succeeded to the presidency of the Olympic organization—Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

Paris, France.

What do our readers think of this controversy? Is it right for an athlete who receives compensation for salary lost during participation in contests to retain his amateur status?—THE EDITORS.

International Relationships in the Pacific

The Story of the Second Honolulu Conference

The Rising Tide of Peoples

By FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

Professor in Law and Politics, Hamilton College; Advisory Counsel Experimental School of Political Science, Syracuse University; Member of Congress, Thirty-third District of New York

China, the Problem of the Pacific

EVEN more than two years ago at the first Conference the problem of China engaged chief attention. The magnitude of the issue about China is by this time pretty well perceived by the nations. Four hundred millions on the march. Time still counts little in China, but it counts more than it used to. New and varied forces are impinging upon the arousing National consciousness. Hundreds of able students being educated in the politics, the science and economics of America, and returning to be leaders in their native land; others trained in the Japanese military colleges—Chiang Kai-shek, the recently deposed general of the Nationalist forces, is one of these; Russia's deliberate and subtle influence upon Chinese students and labor leaders and her propagandist zeal with the multitude; the mass-education movement spreading among the illiterate population; the industrialization of the country arousing the workers to discussion and organization and a fighting spirit against the low economic standards of the past; the mounting cost of living unbalanced by corresponding rise in the earning capacity of the Chinese people; a new desire to live a life as far above the hunger line as possible; the old educational system of training a man how to live among his fellow-men giving place to a system of training a man how to make his living; all issuing into a struggle for the unification of China, for an authoritative government efficient and honest as Chinese Governments have never been, and based upon the will of the Chinese people.

And most significant of all, large numbers of the Chinese masses have become suddenly aware that foreign peoples have taken away from them territory and sovereign rights, and they are bent on regaining them as quickly as possible. It may still be a long time, but four hundred millions are on the march, have turned their backs upon their past, are now wandering in the wilderness, but are on the way to the Promised Land.

And foreign governments are scurrying to adjust themselves to the new order. Germany and Russia no longer have special privileges in China. The Allies drove Germany out, and the Chinese drove Russia out. Russia as a Government is back again by the door of subtle penetration, but on the outward basis of equality. Japan and Britain are profoundly concerned about the new order. Japan has many hundreds of thousands of people in Manchuria and precious rights there, and is in sore need of more land area for her population; furthermore, if China is given back her full right of tariff autonomy, and the import rates should be ruthlessly raised by China on certain commodities, it might mean starvation and upheaval for industrial Japan, which so depends upon China for an expanding market. Britain has already seen the handwriting on the wall. Force, concessions, the power of finance—she no longer relies on them. She is ready for new policies at once; and new treaties, as soon as they can be authoritatively written.

America's power in China is mainly the power of missions and education. We have relatively little trade, although at this point, in taking advantage with other countries of foreign-made tariffs and foreign-controlled courts in China we have to an extent profited by China's structural weakness and governmental submission to foreign influence. We are a bit like the little boy who was going by an orchard with some other boys. The other boys proposed to steal the farmer's apples, and the first little boy said, "Oh, no!" The rest of the little boys stole the apples and eventually caught up with the first little boy farther down the road and offered him an apple, which he accepted and placidly munched! But nevertheless China knows that the heart of the American people has been with her through the years and is with her now, and altogether the best record in China for square dealing and true friendship has been made by America.

And the Chinese are not blameless. As a people they have had great private integrity but little public integrity. Their attitude toward their own Government hitherto has been one of despoiling it and grafting upon it. It is no wonder that their Government has been weak and pusillanimous in the presence of the advanced nations of the earth; and concessions in international settlements and court and tariff control by foreigners who had their rootage originally in the need of the moment if China were to do business and profit by relations with the advancing peoples of the earth.

My personal impression from the Honolulu Conference is that by far the best lead for American public opinion to follow is the support of the right wing of the Nationalist movement. Anything that this country, its Government or its people, can now or later reasonably do

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to strengthen that group towards a final triumph will be most helpful to China, to America, and to the world. I do not mean interference. That would do more harm than good. I mean strategically directed sympathy. I take it that there is no doubt that China is going to break away from foreign interference; the whole country, as well as all factions, are a unit on that. The simple question is whether China is going to be American or Russian. The real right wing Nationalists seem to be imbued with the best American ideals. They appear to be Lincoln men to the core.

Pressure of Population in Japan

THE Japanese representatives at the Conference brought word that the Japanese people still feel keenly about the manner of their exclusion from America by the Congress of the United States, but they have no wish to emphasize further at this time the issue between two friendly nations. They admit fully the sovereign right of every nation to determine who shall live within its boundaries, and they declare that they would never think of going to war over such an issue. But it was possible still to detect a wistful desire that friendly America might find a formula consonant with the dignity and equality of races. In other words, they believe that Root and Roosevelt understood the psychology of international courtesy as they understand it; they believe that Lodge had no appreciation of it. There is a faithful missionary whom I know in a city in a far western Japanese province, eight hours by rail from a white face. She is widely known in that community for her distinctive service to Japanese young men and women. When the blow of discriminating indignity, as Japan views it, fell on that nation in 1924, the newspapers of this provincial city refused even to comment upon it because, as it was learned afterwards, they felt that it might injure the feelings of this American woman, who had done so much for their sons and daughters, if hostile comment were made upon the new American Immigration Law. It is difficult for our hard-boiled politicians and diplomats to appreciate that there is a nation in the world with so sensitive a psychology of courtesy.

A vital problem in Japan to-day is the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence. Where is their necessarily mounting food supply to come from, and how by their own industry will they pay for it? They have a difficult rôle to play with China. They need Chinese Manchuria for their surplus population, but they need the good will and markets of the Chinese more. With their present light, it is hard to see how they could commit the supreme economic folly of going to war with their best customers. If the factor of fear of political designs on the part of Japan could be eliminated, China might well permit Japan to go a long distance in Manchuria with good results to Asia.

THIS is Representative Davenport's second article on the Conference in Honolulu. The first was printed last week. Each article is of independent interest and complete in itself.

The Mandates in the South Seas

I STILL believe that America can do more good outside the League of Nations than inside. Britain runs the League of Nations and runs it pretty well, but, standing outside as we do, Britain is not likely to go far in the major matters of the world without our moral support and the prospect of our financial and economic backing. She indicates it in her about-face with China when we refused to follow with the second identic note about Nanking not long ago, but if we were inside the League, and our armed forces and financial resources were morally pledged to the League, I am not so sure that our influence would be as great as it now is.

Nevertheless I am constantly coming upon evidence of the good that the League of Nations is doing throughout the world. West and south of Hawaii, in the South Seas, are great groups of islands—the Micronesian, the Polynesian, and the Melanesian. With the eye of the League of Nations upon them, important Governments have supervision of these island groups under what are called mandatory powers. For example, the Japanese supervise in Micronesia, the Australians in New Guinea and Papua, the New Zealanders in western Samoa. The South Seas peoples seem to be of different qualitative gradations of human stock, the Melanesians being reckoned more primitive and less susceptible to high development than the Polynesians. The Maoris of New Zealand are Polynesians; so are our wards, the Hawaiians. The Polynesians have a sunny, care-free nature, and are capable of advanced intellectual development. Civilized musical man has made out of their strains of melody some of the most beautiful songs of the world, as witness "The King Serenade," and the haunting "Aloha," "Old Plantation," and "The Song of the Islands."

When the whites found these South Sea Islanders, they were making their own clothes from bark; their chief industry was the taking of fish, which they dived for and snared in the coral reef waters. They had root crops, and their storehouses were of no use save for one year. As they had no need for permanent storehouses, they had no conception of wealth accumulated for the long future. They were warlike, particularly the Maoris. They kept up their physique by the martial dance. The Maoris, for example, lived on hills in order to be on the watch for their foes, and their natural sanitation and health were protected thereby. The earlier inroads of the white trader and the missionary were not an unmixed good. The trader brought whisky and venereal disease and gunpowder. The missionary of the middle period, not the great pioneers, taught the natives to be ashamed of their past, and from the beginning preached the end of intertribal wars. With the close of armed conflict, the tribesmen moved down from the hills into the low, swampy ground, and, not understanding the principles of sanitation and hygiene, they were decimated by typhoid and measles. They began to buy cheap prints for their clothing and canned food at the stores. Their initiative was gone, their spirit was broken. Some peoples have faded out, others have adapted themselves to new conditions and are now increasing in population under far better management —economic, social, and religious. Choking Western civilization down the throats of the natives of the South Seas is giving way to a development and a culture based more truly upon a study of the psychology, the native institutions, the anthropology, of these primitive peoples.

Particularly is it true that the new mandatory powers under the League of Nations no longer look upon the inhabitants as goods and chattels. The first thought is now of the people rather than of economic exploitation of the resources. The mandatory governments must account every year to the League of Nations, which has no direct authority to enforce its will, but in such matters controls the public opinion of the world.

Mr. Davenport's next and final article on the Institute of Pacific Relations will appear next week

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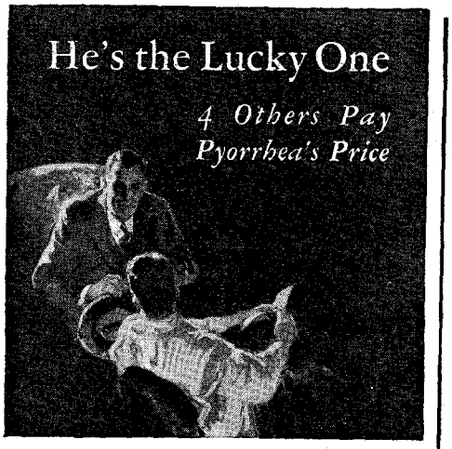

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A CONDENSED book on diet entitled "Eating for Health and Efficiency" has been published for *free distribution* by the Health Extension Bureau of Battle Creek, Mich. Contains set of health rules, many of which may be easily followed right at home or while traveling. You will find in this book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.

This book is for those who wish to keep physically fit and maintain normal weight. Not intended as a guide for chronic invalids as all such cases require the care of a competent physician. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Fiction

THE MYSTERY AT LOVERS' CAVE. By Anthony Berkeley. Simon & Schuster, New York. $2.

This novel, with a not too clever title, heads our list this week, and takes precedence over some books by more celebrated writers—some books which most critics would find more "significant," and far more important. It is one of that great flood of detective novels (this one comes from England) which is perpetually swelling the stream. It begins with a murder, and it makes the common mistake of letting the murdered person (both of the murdered persons) be so worthless as to leave no regrets behind. Why do the novelists spoil our interest in the detection of a crime by this frequent blunder?

This has the usual newspaper man, and the Scotland Yard (but not the usual Scotland Yard) detective. It has humor, and is not pretentious. Its merits are that it is constantly entertaining, and its tamest pages are in the middle, and not at the end. The climax is legitimate surprise. In fact, its solution is one which we have often wished to see employed. Only once, and in a novel by A. E. W. Mason, has a novelist had so much originality. In some respects the thing is even better managed than by Mr. Mason. "The Mystery at Lovers' Cave" is cordially recommended for a long railroad journey or for two evenings' enjoyment.

MEANWHILE. By H. G. Wells. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

This is classified as a novel merely because the author says it is a novel. It would be almost as correct to label it "Sociology" and add "and pretty dull at that." Mr. Wells's book of last year, "William Clissold," was long and discursive—an autobiographical treatise of a man and his opinions. It wandered all around Robin Hood's barn. But it had the great merit of being readable.

This book, "Meanwhile," is much briefer—one short volume, instead of two long ones. In it there is a little about a house party of some English folk in Italy. Mostly, however, it is a pamphlet to allow Mr. Wells to tell his opinions about the general strike in England, and especially to sing his hymns of hate against Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Baldwin. Some parts of it are devoted to the price of coal, and look almost like a statistical table. To sell it as fiction comes close to a violation of the pure food law and the regulations about honest labels.

BLUE VOYAGE. By Conrad Aiken. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

This strange book is one of the legacies of James Joyce's "Ulysses" and is written under the influence of that ponderous farrago, which has so impressed many writers. It is the record of a man's voyage across the Atlantic on an ocean steamer, his love affairs *en route*, and his impressions and conversations with other passengers. Only those skilled in the method of Joyce will be able to determine which are conversations, which are thoughts, which are thoughts about conversations, and which are thoughts about thoughts. All of the old-fashioned guide-posts, such as "said he" or "Miss Fitch replied," are omitted. The old-fashioned reader of novels will put it down as 65 per cent lunacy; the more modern and (self-styled) sophisticated reader will find much to delight, fascinate, and perplex him. Undoubtedly it is often interesting; undoubtedly it is sometimes a bore; undoubtedly (except in the eyes of the very old-fashioned) the method occasionally justifies itself—just as cubism, in painting, does for certain subjects. Emancipated as the author tries to be, he is under the same old restrictions and has to conform to many of the same old rules of his grandfathers. The climax is that of "Don Juan." Like many other ultra-modern productions, it occasionally flirts with indecency, and seems to out-Cabell Cabell and out-Vechten Van Vechten in getting unprintable things into print. If Mr. Aiken prides himself upon this, however, he must make hay now. He will probably be beaten at the game inside of six months.

THE MURDER AT CROME HOUSE. By G. D. H. and Margaret Cole. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

It is a little hard to work up interest about a murder which is a year old when the novel begins. When, moreover, there has already been a trial and an acquittal. When, in addition, the murdered man is a rascal who should have been murdered. The authors of "The Murder at Crome House" do their best against all these self-imposed handicaps. In the end, as it seems to us, they fall short of success.

DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN. By W. L. River. Simon & Schuster, New York. $2.

"What's the 'Death of a Young Man' about?" said the girl.

"Oh, it's too wonderful!" said the other girl. "It's the diary, or impressions, of a young man who has only got a year to live. All about his thoughts, you know. So modern! It's wonderful!"

"Is there any story to it? Any plot?" said the old man.

"No, no. How reactionary you are! Modern novels don't have plots. Just thoughts, you know. What he thought about Spinoza and Neet-she and about love—and life. So much more modern, you know."

"I see," said the old man. "And so much less trouble to write."

WOLF SONG. By Harvey Fergusson. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.

Primitive and brutal were the "mountain men" of our Southwest eighty years ago. In what is now New Mexico a restless Tennessee lad, Sam Lash, grew into manhood among trappers, hunters, Indians, and Spanish-Americans. He was as wild as the worst; orgies of feasting, drinking, women, and fighting followed months spent in killing beaver—every well-to-do American then wore a real beaver hat. If the readers expect to find Sam and his fellows talking with genteel reticence, they will get a severe shock. Morally these chaps are naked and unashamed. Sam's life had one gorgeous romance, but his Spanish maiden, stolen away Lochinvar style, gets Sam into the toils of matrimony, church, and ranch. It seems almost a pity! The tale has passion and is as vivid as a scarlet hibiscus.

WITCH WOOD. By John Buchan. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

John Buchan is one of the best tellers of tales among the modern Scottish writers. "Witch Wood" is no exception. When we find a young Scottish minister, in the days of Montrose and Charles I, faced with sacrifices to Satan, and worse, among his own flock and with his leading elder as bell-wether of the devilish clan, we get the nucleus of a situation bound to breed tragedy. The evil is ancient, and the worship centers around a Roman altar to the evil gods, which has stood in the dark "Witch

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Wood" of Woodilee from Cæsar's day. The elder who leads the devilish cohort reasons that his orthodox salvation is perfectly sure, anyway, because he believes in predestination and *knows* that he is saved, so he can worship both God and Satan with impunity!

The romance has not only originality, but vigor, character depiction, and a moving love story. It is only fair to warn readers that they may at first find impediments in the not too easy Scottish words and phrases and in the assumption that readers do not need to have the theological and political situation explained to them. It will amply repay them to have a little patience; as the story possesses them—and it certainly will—they will forget all that.

THE BACCHANTE. By Robert Hichens. The Cosmopolitan Book Company, New York. $2.50.

This otherwise excellent novel has a fatal rift in its psychology. The reader simply declines to accept Valentine Morris's alleged dual nature as at once sense-driven and of a fine and strong cultivation. She asserts it, and the author asserts it; but one just doesn't believe it. As an actress she has the power and subtle charm of a Duse; but after having made one great success in a delicately wrought part she descends to a vulgar, clap-trap play, because of her physical longing for a brainless, handsome actor whose mistress she had been long before. This was, we believe, her only dereliction from moral conduct. But, after she has discarded this worthless chap, she continues to be so distressed by her lower sensual nature that in the end she goes into a convent, instead of marrying a thoroughly high-minded dramatist who has been instrumental in bringing about her artistic fame—and chiefly, one gathers, because his legs are too short! There is really little of the "bacchante" about Valentine, and what there is the author is responsible for, rather than her true nature. The dual *motif* simply doesn't jibe. In its description of theater life, and especially of the production side, the novel is extremely interesting.

LOVER'S STAFF. By Sibell Vansittart. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

"Hope is a lover's staff," says Shakespeare, but there were times when for charming Nancy Bowring and the faithful Cosmo Standish of Miss Vansittart's novel the staff came near to breaking under the pressure of despair. Their story is interesting and so are they, but it is Mary Grant, homely, brusque, common-sensible, and loyal, who is much the most likable person in the book. A girl would-be golf champion for confidant and a shell-shocked major for hero certainly strike a sufficiently modern note; nevertheless there is something rather agreeably suggestive of the old-fashioned Victorian love story in this English tale where caste, county families, social upstarts, scheming mammas, petty scandals, and a happy ending figure in a manner which may well prove, if only by present contrast, as acceptable as of old.

MISS BROWN OF X. Y. O. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.

There are two errors in the technique of mystery tales into which seasoned and competent writers of that variety of fiction sometimes fall. One is to take their work not seriously enough, so that a good plot is set forth with so little care to make the human puppets credible that the resentful reader finds the illusion spoiled; the other is to take it too seriously. It is into this latter error that the able and experienced Mr. Oppenheim not unfrequently slips, and it is especially in evidence in "Miss Brown of X. Y. O." The mousy little stenographer with an unsuspected capacity for hair-raising adventure and desperate devotion is an appealing heroine, and the story opens with a good situation, promising more thrills to come. They do, to some extent, but their intensity is sadly diluted by an excess of international complications, mysterious committees, labor troubles, and parliamentary problems and procedures, even to the peroration of an address in the House of Commons. And then the absurd Prime Minister Marabels, a dim British shadow of Mussolini! The solemn pseudo-importance of it all becomes positively annoying. As an ingenious background, kept properly subordinated, for a tale of action Mr. Oppenheim's impossible political situations are all very well; thrust into the foreground and elaborately argued about, they are a bore. Nevertheless, even though the last half of the book is much inferior to the first, whoever begins it is not likely to lay it down unfinished.

THE WIND THAT WOULDN'T BLOW. By Arthur Bowie Chrisman. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50.

Mr. Chrisman's sixteen Chinese stories, humorous, flavorous, and quaint, wrought from his own delightful fancy and the ancient story stuff of "the Merry Middle Kingdom," are, as he states on the title-page, designed for children and himself. Himself, he certainly has a right to enjoy them; indeed, if he had not done so as he wrote they could scarcely possess the delicious offhand, bubbling simplicity and spontaneity which constitute so large a part of their charm. As to the children, of course nobody will grudge them their share, and to read the book aloud to a responsive child can but increase a grown-up's enjoyment; but that is no reason why unfortunate grown-ups with no child handy, even the most sedate and settled of bachelors and spinsters, should feel themselves warned off. Not at all. Let them buy, read, and chuckle. All readers will enjoy also the charming illustrations in silhouette by Else Hasselriis which add greatly to the attraction of a volume in every way attractive.

Humor

HEAVENLY DISCOURSE. By Charles Erskine Scott Wood. The Vanguard Press, New York. 50c.

These are dialogues in heaven. Their humor is mingled with biting satire, and their irreverence toward the old theology would make them seem shocking to many modern readers. Dayton, Tennessee, would find them blasphemous, but the monks of the Middle Ages, who performed the old mystery plays, would disagree. As these dialogues appeared in "The Masses," they have something of the snobbery of that paper, which presupposes that if God and the souls of the great dead could speak to us, it would be to say that the political crotchets of "The Masses" are 100 per cent pure and wise. There's no such bigot as the professional liberal.

Travel

ADVENTURES IN ARABIA. By W. B. Seabrook. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $3.

The author, who spent his youth in Abilene, Kansas, and read the "Arabian Nights," followed their inspiration, and when grown up ventured to the desert. He spent some time with a shepherd tribe, visited the Druse and the Devil Worshipers, and took part in one stock-stealing raid. He enjoyed himself hugely. The reader will share some of his pleasurable emotions, even though he made few discoveries and had no adventures of great moment.

CANNIBAL NIGHTS: THE REMINISCENCES OF A FREE-LANCE TRADER. By Captain H. E. Raabe. Payson & Clarke, Ltd., New York. $3.

The recollections of an old sea captain, now resident, it is said, in Jersey City. It is full of gory adventure about pearl fish-

Roosevelt and the Caribbean

By Howard C. Hill

Harry Hansen in the *New York World* calls it "the sober second thought of the historian . . . a very able study of this president's policies and politics." And William Macdonald says, in the *Herald Tribune*, "Professor Hill has . . . turned the X-ray of historical criticism upon Roosevelt's Caribbean policy." *$2.50*

Jesus

A New Biography

By Shirley Jackson Case

The newspapers say, "blasphemous," "silly," and "heretical." The *Christian Century* says: "not the Jesus of the stained glass window, but the Jesus who lived and walked with men." The thoughtful reader will find it a straight-forward, stimulating account of the real Jesus of history. *$3.00*

The Nature of the World and of Man

". . . fascinating reading. . . . The book has taken on the unity, the coherence, the march, of one great epic poem."—*Chicago Tribune.* ". . . the story is well told, well illustrated, and well colored with human significance . . . popular without being diluted. —*The Nation.* *$5.00*

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THE OUTLOOK

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ing, piracy, cannibalism, and assorted deviltry in the South Seas—in the "old days," before the writers of fiction had spoiled it all. The descriptions of anthropophagiastic feasts are not to be recommended as an appetizer. Say Messrs. Payson & Clarke, the publishers, "It is a sea-romance that bears the undeniable impress of truth." Maybe, to Messrs. Payson & Clarke. We wouldn't doubt that Captain Raabe had these adventures, but it seems that he must have hired some literary feller to fix them up. And, in the interests of science, if there are any United States marines stationed near Jersey City, we suggest that the tales be tried on them.

Education

EIGHT O'CLOCK CHAPEL. By Cornelius Howard Patton and Walter Taylor Field. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.50.

A charming book for college men, or others with college interests. It is about the New England colleges of the 1880's, and will perhaps be enjoyed best by those whose memories go back thirty or forty years. Anecdotes of the best-known and best-loved professors; chapters on college religion, student life, and athletics.

Books for Children

THE BOY'S BOOK OF EXPERIMENTS. By A. Frederick Collins. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.

This is intended to show boys and young men how to perform experiments that test and prove principles of time and force as related to mechanics, heat, sound, light, electricity, the radio, and other applications of those principles. It offers a chance for individual work and might well supplement school and even college instruction.

EMILY'S QUEST. By L. M. Montgomery. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.

Having carried Anne (her of Green Gables) through a most successful series of girls' books, the Canadian author is now doing the same for Emily. A story that is quiet and gay in turn and that leads its young girl readers to the verge of love is pretty sure to be acceptable.

THE FLIGHT OF THE GRAY GOOSE. By Francis Lynde. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.

One of the best boys' stories we have read for a long time. And we warn the boy reader not to let his father or big brother get hold of it until he has finished it himself. Three young fellows start out in Wyoming in the Gray Goose airplane owned by one of them for a moderate voyage. What happens to them is a good deal, and is mighty exciting.

Poetry

AMERICAN POETRY, 1927. A Miscellany. 147 New Poems by 16 Authors. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.50.

	Per cent
Prose set in short gasps	45
Queerness	10
Attempts to achieve beauty by using odd words and vivid phrases, like "tiger-cats' eyes"	15
Rough stuff	8
Hearty, slap-you-on-the-back, camerado business, à la Walt Whitman	6
Political bitterness about capitalism and war	4
Poetic beauty	a trace

Biography

SAMUEL SEWALL'S DIARY. Edited by Mark Van Doren. (An American Bookshelf.) Macy-Masius, New York. $2.50.

Here is something we never expected to see—Samuel Sewall with a New York imprint. The three big volumes published by the Massachusetts Historical Society have been compressed in this version into one small book, but Mr. Van Doren has done the work well, and it suffices to give the reader a taste of the famous judge of the days of the witchcraft trials, his journeyings from Boston to Newbury and back, and all that makes him a lesser Pepys—less piquant, but not without his salt.

Psychology

THE INNER WORLD OF CHILDHOOD. A Study in Analytical Psychology. By Frances G. Wickes. Introduction by Carl G. Jung. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF YOUTH. By Edgar James Swift. A New Edition of "Youth and the Race." Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

The great number of books on sociology and the great number on psychology—especially child psychology—which are being published must be appearing in response to a demand. The publishers are not doing it for exercise. The books on child psychology—like these two—are often conscientious, sensible books, whose authors have not surrendered unconditionally to the most extreme of the Freudian doctrines. But the flood of books on the subject is making each addition seem rather repetitious.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE MENTAL DISORDERS. By Abraham Myerson, M.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.40.

Here is a psychologist who can write clearly and simply. This is a brief book on the mental disorders, on psychiatry, and upon the doctrines of Freud, his opponents, his devotees, and his apostates.

He explains, briefly and with apparent fairness, the strength and weakness of Freud, whose teachings, he says, are not understood by one in ten thousand of the folk who glibly repeat his terminology. The German neurologists, writes Dr. Myerson, for the most part reject Freud; the French almost totally do the same; while a small but very eloquent group of English and American neuro-psychiatrists constitute the bulk of his followers.

"These men and women are in the main an honest, cultured, exceedingly, almost painfully, earnest group, seeking to cure the sick and to advance knowledge. But in the periphery of the Freudian movement is a host of the half-baked, seeking the new sensation, and avidly swallowing the erotic phases of psychoanalysis, and there is the inevitable army of the partly respectable seeking to exploit the half-baked."

Politics and Government

THE OUTLAWRY OF WAR. A Constructive Policy for World Peace. By Charles Clayton Morrison, with a Foreword by John Dewey. Willett, Clark & Colby, Chicago. $3.

Dr. Morrison, who is editor of the "Christian Century," puts himself behind Senator Borah's resolutions to outlaw war, still lying unacted upon in the United States Senate, and uses Mr. S. O. Levinson's draft of a proposed international treaty as a basis for proceeding to unite the people of the world against appeals to arms. He points out that the people have never been consulted about engaging in war. Statesmen and rulers have always proceeded without regard to the popular will. Dr. Morrison would have a real world court to deal with provocative problems, such as Mr. Levinson proposes. He sees "a world court adjudicating disputes between nations by the application of law which the nations recognize themselves as law." This, of course, depends upon international willingness—something yet to be brought about. Such a plan would not be one of arbitration but of positive jurisdiction, with a world code that could be enforced. Dr. Morrison observes that "a world court without a world code is not a real court." When such a code is ratified, and not until then, he holds, war will be finally outlawed. The nations, it is needless to say, must

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bind themselves not to go to war over any kind of dispute.

Miscellaneous

TRISTRAM SHANDY. By Laurence Sterne. Introduction by Wilbur L. Cross. **THE TESTAMENTS OF FRANCOIS VILLON.** Translated by John Heron Lepper. **THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO.** Introduction by Manuel Komroff. **THE DIALOGUES OF PLATO.** Selections from the Translation of Benjamin Jowett. Edited by William Chase Greene. **THE PHYSIOLOGY OF TASTE.** By Brillat-Savarin. Preface by Frank Crowninshield. **A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY.** By Laurence Sterne. All published in the "Black and Gold Library" by Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.50 each.

These books form part of the "Black and Gold Library," so named from the bindings. With other works, classic and other important books of the past, they are reprinted from standard editions or translations, and presented in handsome format. They make a very desirable collection, and are printed in large, clear type. The introductions, as, for examples, Professor Cross's to "Tristram Shandy" and Mr. Crowninshield's witty preface for "The Physiology of Taste," are an attractive feature.

Notes on New Books

FOOTSTEPS IN THE NIGHT. By C. Fraser-Simpson. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

A novel of plot, intrigue, and adventure in present-day England. The author, we surmise, is a woman. She has written a good tale; not too many characters; not too many complications; entertaining, fairly exciting, and plausible.

THE HUMAN BODY. By Trevor Heaton, M.D. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

Intended as a readable description of the parts of the human body, their functions and diseases. It is exactly that; clearly written, and marked by knowledge and good sense.

TRAGIC MANSIONS. By Mrs. Philip Lydig. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.50.

Gossip about the fashionable families of New York. As they are only mentioned under altered names, it is not very exciting. Even an inveterate reader of the society pages of a Sunday newspaper could hardly get a very big kick out of the book.

GURDY-GURDY ON OLYMPUS. By Berton Braley. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

Humorous poems collected from many magazines.

THE BOOK OF FAMOUS QUEENS. By Lydia Hoyt Farmer. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.50.

First published in 1887 as "The Girls' Book of Famous Queens." Biographical chapters on famous queens, from Semiramis and Cleopatra to Victoria and Tzu Hsi. Simply written, but not solely for children.

THE STORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Algernon Tassin and Arthur Bartlett Maurice. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Capital history of American literature and its makers. For young readers, but so well written as to be interesting to anybody. New edition.

Books Received

THE BOOK OF THE ANCIENT ROMANS. By Dorothy Mills. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

THE IMMACULATE PERCEPTION. By Jean Parke. Harold Vinal, New York.

EAR: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JAMES EDWARDS. By John Rathbone Oliver. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THE WORKER LOOKS AT GOVERNMENT. By Arthur W. Calhoun. International Publishers, New York. $1.60.

APPRAISALS OF CANADIAN LITERATURE. By Lionel Stevenson. The Macmillan Company, Toronto.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH A DICTAPHONE. By Sir Henry Lunn. Ernest Benn, Ltd., London. 10s. 6d.

"Twenty Questions" on General Information

Answered in this issue of The Outlook

Give yourself 5 points for each question correctly answered. One hundred points is a perfect score. You can find the correct solution on the pages cited.

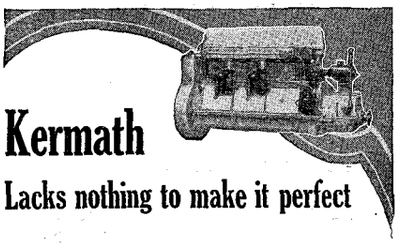
1. Who is President of France? (P. 19.)
2. In what country is the University of Louvain? (P. 20.)
3. Where are the Olympic Games to be held next year? (P. 23.)
4. Where are the Polynesian islands? (P. 25.)
5. Who wrote the "Knickerbocker History of New York"? (P. 7.)
6. Of what journal was John St. Loe Strachey editor? (P. 9.)
7. Who is Prime Minister of Hungary? (P. 9.)
8. What was the reigning house of Hungary at the time of the World War? (P. 9.)
9. What great conference was recently held on an island? (P. 25.)
10. Who is the nominal ruler of Egypt? (P. 8.)
11. What country has a mandate from the League of Nations to govern Papua? (P. 25.)
12. What national factory of fine arts is at Sèvres? (P. 19.)
13. What new faction did Eamonn de Valera form? (P. 11.)
14. In what year was the earth first circumnavigated by a plane? (P. 4.)
15. How is malaria transmitted? (P. 4.)
16. What is the only major golfing trophy still to be won by Robert Tyre Jones? (P. 6.)
17. What is the name of London's airport? (P. 4.)
18. In what country is the Delta of the Orinoco River? (P. 4.)
19. Who composed the music drama "Parsifal"? (P. 32.)
20. Where is Kilauea Volcano? (Inside back cover.)

Contributors' Gallery

ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON and Leon F. Whitney again attempt the formidable task of making statistics interesting. This week they have gone for their material to the graduates and undergraduates of Yale. Two weeks ago, it will be remembered, they reported the results of an excursion into the columns of "Who's Who."

REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT'S article on the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations is the second in a series of three which he has written for The Outlook.

Two residents of Paris in this week's issue contribute articles from across the water. Golda M. Goldman is an American woman whose husband is French. She is a frequent contributor to our editorial columns. David F. Davis is sport editor of the Paris "Times."



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STAMMERING
If the stammerer can talk with ease when alone, and most of them can, but stammers in the presence of others, it must be that in the presence of others he does something that interferes with Nature in the speech process. If then we know what it is that interferes, and the stammerer be taught how to avoid that, it must be that he is getting rid of the thing that makes him stammer. That's the philosophy of our method of cure. Let us tell you about it. SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS, Tyler, Texas.

By the Way

As a result of the skepticism surrounding prize-fights and ball games, the charges of professionalism within college football ranks and tennis, plus the recent golf fuss, a Broadwayite was heard to remark, "The only thing left on the level is fishing."

"Paradichlorobenzene" is the latest big word. It is used to describe a compound fatal to the peach-tree borer.

"All that stands between the college graduate and the top of the ladder," says the Middlebury "Blue Baboon," "is the ladder."

Storekeeper: "Never argue with a customer as you did just now. Remember the customer is always right. What was it all about?"

New clerk: "Well, she started out by saying we were a bunch of low-down swindlers."

From "Judge:"

Wife: "John, why are you so delighted at his sliding to second base—do you know him personally?"

The Department of Labor in Washington reports that millions of workers in this country receive only $10.34 a week each. Lumber workers receive $17.17 for a week of 57½ hours; 200,000 railroad laborers average $17; machine-shop laborers, $11.78; bituminous mine laborers, $10.34; woolen dyehouse workers, $21.98; boxboard factory workers, $23.90; blast-furnace employees, $23.34; foundry laborers, $25.25; and motor-vehicle laborers, $28.73.

The advertisement of a chain grocery store in Missouri is a bit suggestive:

"Apples, oranges, imported nuts, fruit cake. Come in now and avoid the rush. The early bird gets the worm."

From the Zurich "Nebelspalter:"

"What has become of Schmidt?"

"He went to America and has made a name for himself there."

"How?"

"He calls himself Smith now."

One of the English shoe factories reports that it has had to adopt special processes to insure squeakiness in new shoes in order to satisfy the Indian trade. It seems that a chief of the Chudasama tribe in India, who orders his shoes from London, by chance received a pair of the squeaky kind. His barefooted subjects were very much impressed by the chief's loud footwear, and now all the other Indian buyers are demanding shoes with a squeak, the squeakier the better.

"We'd never know some folks wuz on a vacation if they didn't come back," writes Abe Martin in his daily syndicated material.

Ruth rode in my new cycle car
In the seat in back of me;
I took a bump at fifty-five
And rode on ruthlessly.

Noville tells a story about an old Irish sergeant at Dayton, Ohio, who is known as the best parachute folder in the army. Folding a parachute correctly, so that it will break open immediately, is an art. All fliers must make at least one parachute jump a year, and always go to the old sergeant to get him to fold the parachute for them. He invariably tells them, "If this one doesn't work, come back and I'll give you another."

The minister was taking to task one o the younger members of his flock. "Will iam," he said, "I hear that you have beer raising false hopes in several maider hearts. If rumor does not lie, you are en gaged to one girl in this village, another i Little Mudford, and a third in Ditchvalley How do you come to do such a thing?"

William grinned uneasily. "Why, yo see, I've got a bicycle," he replied.

From "Life:"

"How did you find things down on th farm this summer? Crops good, I hope."

"Well, father did fairly well on his bar becue, but he just about broke even on hi gasoline and oil."

An analysis of the "situation in China' by a British expert has been reprinted i this country from "one of the big Londor dailies." It follows:

The report that Gen. Chang Chong Chung had broken off relations with Gen. Chong Chung Chang is now found to be incorrect. Gen. Cheng Chong Chung is still fighting for Gen. Chung Ching Chang, and the General who has broken off relations with Gen. Chong Chung Chang is Gen. Ching Chung Chong not Gen. Chang Chong Chung. Gen. Ching Chung Chong has issued a public statement explaining that the reason he has broken off relations with Gen. Chong Chung Chang is because Gen. Chong Chang Ching has betrayed Gen. Cheng Chang Ching, whereas Gen. Chong Cheng Chang is still paying Gen. Chong Ching Chung a subsidy to prevent any fighting in Gen. Chong Cheng Ching's territory. Gen. Ching Chung Chong has therefore decided to throw in his lot with Gen. Chang Chong Ching and support Gen. Chong Chung Chong in his alliance with Gen. Chung Chong Ching.

Americanization of the British Isles i almost complete. A visitor to Scotland re ports that he heard bagpipes playing th American jazz favorites.

A sign noticed over a movie-theater doc in New York City:

"Emil Jannings in 'Passion.'—Cooled b Refrigeration."

Although several newspapers in th country have recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversaries and several boast th age of one hundred years, we are sti young as journalists. The Peking (China "Gazette" has been published without in termission for fourteen hundred years.

From the Chicago "Tribune:"

She had been asked to dinner at th home of a new neighbor. When she re turned, some one said: "How was th dinner—all right?" She hesitated a mo ment thoughtfully and then replied: "Wel it was the kind of a meal you look for paper napkin with."

Five words of five letters each are neede to complete the following sentence. Eac word contains the same letters. Answe next week.

The lad cannot —— time to —— his les son, but he —— —— from his neighbor tree with a —— -shaped instrument.

Last week's pi, unscrambled:

Hearts like doors ope with ease
To very, very little keys.
And don't forget that they are these,
"I thank you sir," and, "if you please."

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WANTED—Trained nurse to go to mountains of Kentucky to help care for two small children, be generally useful, and assist doctor in practice if required. Address Dr. J. K. Stoddard, Mishaum Point, S. Dartmouth, Mass.

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WANTED—Woman with successful executive experience, as business manager, to supervise household management, buildings, grounds, and expenditures of girls' boarding school in New England; duties to begin preferably early September. Write fully, stating training, experience, salary required, and when available. 7,962, Outlook.

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CAPABLE, educated woman, trained nurse, wishes position as housekeeper-companion in home of elderly people or invalid. Experienced traveler. 8,011, Outlook.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position as tutor in South or Southwest. Recommendations gladly furnished. 8,001, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman desires home position. References exchanged. 7,989, Outlook.

COLLEGE woman, widely traveled, will chaperon persons to Europe for purposes of travel or study. 7,990, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary, governess, or any position of trust by refined, educated Gentile. 8,000, Outlook.

COMPETENT, refined middle-aged woman as seamstress in private family. 8,013, Outlook.

EDUCATED woman desires position as companion or housekeeper in small family in Philadelphia. Accustomed to positions of responsibility and trust. Protestant, forty. Exceptional references. 8,002, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, companion, mother's assistant. Experienced, capable. 8,009, Outlook.

NURSERY governess, English, desires position October 1. Children five to eight preferred. Primary grades, phonic method. Fine needlewoman, best physical care, experienced traveler. Highest credentials. 8,003, Outlook.

TEACHER piano, violin. Experienced, graduate New England Conservatory. 7,982, Outlook.

VERY capable trained nurse wishes position in private school as nurse, housemother, or both. 8,012, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

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SYMPHONY NO. 8, IN B MINOR—"Unfinished" (Schubert). Played by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski. In six parts, on three records. Victor.

A good many people, having heard Stokowski's spectacular recordings of Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody" and Weber's "Invitation to the Waltz," have no doubt been looking forward to something more substantial from the same orchestra and conductor. This month brings that something—twofold. By its performance of the Brahms symphony the Philadelphia Orchestra has filled a serious gap in electrically recorded music. There is already an electrical recording of the "Unfinished Symphony" available, but a performance as satisfying as this new one justifies its own appearance.

The Brahms symphony is one of heroic dimensions. It needs an impressive reproduction—or else it is apt to sound ineffective. From this standpoint, the Philadelphia's performance is a fortunate one. Throughout the orchestra remains a towering giant. For instance, after the *fortissimo* passage for full orchestra in the slow introduction to the first movement, the solo oboe sounds puny. That is as it should be. It is a mistake in an orchestral recording to allow a single instrument to sound as near as in a chamber music concert in a small room. And it is not that the oboe sounds too faintly, but that the full orchestra is so forceful. To get such volume, such a closeness of detail, and such a feeling of the nearness of the instruments is a real feat of orchestral recording.

In his conception of the symphony, Stokowski has shown a vivid sense of its nobility, of the struggle it portrays, and of its final mood of triumph. In the last movement he reaches his greatest heights. He builds up the movement steadily to an almost overpowering climax with the entrance of the choral-like theme, announced by the full orchestra. If Stokowski falls down anywhere, it is in the two middle movements. It seems as if he became too instilled with the bigness of the symphony; the orchestra appears to be shouting its message the whole time. In the second movement this lack of repression is especially noticeable. Stokowski does not always follow the score literally in the matter of observing *pianissimos*—and when he does depart, he is not always successful.

Though the recording was made in the Academy of Music, it shows little of the concert-hall echo which pleases some gramophiles and annoys others. Its brilliance perhaps makes unavoidable an occasional touch of hoarseness in the tone. One detail which is unfortunate is the beginning of Part 8. I cannot make out whether the horn soloist is flat (nearly half a tone flat, at that) or whether the recording instrument caused a faulty pitch. In either case, it is a pity to have such a blemish in a recorded performance which reaches the high-water mark in so many ways.

An interesting innovation is Stokowski's analysis of the symphony. Helpful explanations like this ought to be appreciated by many people.

Schubert's ever-beautiful "Unfinished Symphony" receives exquisite, if less fierce, treatment from the baton of the Philadelphia conductor. In speaking of the Brahms symphony, Stokowski says: "Brahms loved melody so much that often he combined two or more melodies together at the same time." Somehow, that sentence peculiarly fits Schubert. Schubert's counterpoint is so lyric that one sometimes catches one's self vainly trying to hum both melody and counter-melody together! Stokowski and the Philadelphians have made a performance of this symphony worthy to be a standard by which to judge others.

PARSIFAL—Good Friday Spell (Wagner). Played by the State Symphony Orchestra, Berlin, conducted by Siegfried Wagner. In three parts, on two records, the fourth part being **DIE MEISTERSINGER—Apprentice's Dance** (Wagner). Odeon.

This is an unexpectedly gratifying performance. The interpretation shows an understanding of the spiritual quality inherent in the Good Friday music. Little of Wagner's music contains the feeling of reverence which is found in this excerpt—a mood in many ways the same as that of his "Siegfried Idyll." The orchestra is worth hearing. Its wind band has a nicety of balance, and its stringed instruments a soft, silky tone quality. The "Meistersinger" selection—one of the most delightful passages of the opera—is played with lightness and delicacy. Is not familiarity with contemporary and almost-contemporary popular music a handicap? For instance, near the end of this record the brasses solemnly announce the opening half-dozen notes of "Where Did You Get That Girl?" (A few months ago I was accused of implying that Beethoven cribbed from Sir Arthur Sullivan. I hope no one will accuse me now of suggesting Wagner's dependence on American ragtime.)

MINUET—Opus 14, No. 1 (Paderewski); **MOONLIGHT SONATA, Opus 27, No. 2—Adagio Sostenuto** (Beethoven). Played by Ignace Jan Paderewski. Victor.

When Paderewski plays, we learn that to be a great pianist is not so much a matter of perfect fingering as it is of sureness and eloquence in interpretation. His familiar, tuneful minuet becomes first as light as gossamer, then as thunderous as artillery. Does not hearing the first movement of the "Moonlight Sonata" make one impatient to have him play it to the finish? Perhaps he will for us, later. The piano reproduction seems better in the minuet than in the sonata; that is probably because the middle register, which is the hardest to record, is more prominent in the sonata.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE WELCOMES COLONEL LINDBERGH—Washington, D. C., June 11, 1927. Address by President Calvin Coolidge. In three parts, on two records, the fourth part being **COLONEL LINDBERGH REPLIES TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.** Address by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. Victor.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE PRESS CLUB, Washington, D. C., June 11, 1927. Address by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. In two parts. Victor.

There is something quite stirring about the surging, high-pitched enthusiasm of those who welcomed Colonel Lindbergh, even when their cheers are frozen into wax. These three discs reproduce what was actually sent into the ether by the National Broadcasting Company. It is interesting historically, not only because of the occasion but as an example of the art of radio broadcasting in 1927.

THE MESSIAH—Worthy is the Lamb (Handel); **ELIJAH—He Watching Over Israel** (Mendelssohn). Sung by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, directed by Anthony C. Lund. Victor.

These are as different from the early electrical Mormon Tabernacle Choir recordings as day is from night. The voices are well-balanced, they have volume, and they separate out clearly in the contrapuntal singing. The acoustics of the Tabernacle can be appreciated.

DER ROSENKAVALIER—Waltz (Richard Strauss). Played by the Orchestra of the State Opera House, Berlin, conducted by Eduard Mörike. In two parts. Odeon.

Rich harmonies and skillful orchestration make this suavely conducted waltz a pleasant one to listen to. A praiseworthy recording—without stridency, although the orchestra's brilliance in the upper register is almost overpowering. Its violins are pleasing in tone.

HEBREW MELODY (Achron); **ZAPATEADO** (Sarasate). Played by Jascha Heifetz. Victor.

LA ROMANESCA (Gaillarde); **SOUVENIR DE MOSCOW** (Wieniawski). Played by Mischa Piastro. Brunswick.

There is something infectious in the gayety of "Zapateado"—and something uncanny in the violinist's skill which it uncovers. The "Hebrew Melody" is slower, more expressive, and brings into action Heifetz's rich lower tones. Its piano accompaniment is worthy of attention. Piastro's two selections are simple and melodic and are played sensuously.

LULLABY (Rossetti-Scott); **I WOULD WEAVE A SONG FOR YOU** (Adams-O'Hara). Sung by Claire Dux. Brunswick.

IL BACIO (Arditi); **CIRIBIRIBIN** (Pestalozza). Sung by Lucrezia Bori. Victor.

Sung softly to a rocking, rhythmic piano accompaniment, "Lullaby" is a charming song. The other three selections on the two records are either mediocre or trashy.

SOLILOQUY (Bloom); **WHEN DAY IS DONE** (Katscher). Played by Paul Whiteman and his Concert Orchestra. Victor.

"Soliloquy" is an interesting bit of orchestration in the jazz idiom. Its colors are bizarre; its harmonies pungent. The use of two pianos as an instrumental group and of reed instruments as percussion deserve comment. "When Day Is Done," so to relate, is saccharine, played in what might be called "late Paramount style."

HEAR, DE LAM'S A-CRYIN'; EZEKIEL SAW DE WHEEL. (Negro Spirituals, arranged Lawrence Brown.) Sung by Paul Robeson and Lawrence Brown. Victor.

Robeson's singing contains a spiritual quality (I am using "spiritual" as an adjective, not a noun) which puts it in the class of really great music. "Hear, De Lam's A-Cryin'," sung as a duet with Brown accompanist, has this quality. "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel" offers sharp contrast, being more in the style of the usual colored quartet repertory.

IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON—St. Margaret's Chimes, Westminster; Oh God, Our Help in Ages Past. Played by Stanley Roper. Victor.

A record that is worth hearing and owning, in my humble opinion, merely because it records Big Ben striking nine—nine very wonderful musical tones.

Piano Rolls

POLONAISE IN C MINOR, Opus 40, No. 2 (Chopin). Played by Harold Bauer. Duo Art.

This is Chopin completely out of the effeminate, long-haired class. Bauer's powerful interpretation contains almost epic eloquence.

RHAPSODIE IN E FLAT, Opus 119, No. 4 (Brahms). Played by Frank Sheridan. Ampico.

One of Brahms's noblest piano works played with satisfying vigor. Such a piece as this vindicates the piano style of Brahms. His heavy, growling bass may violate musical theory—but what ruggedness it holds!

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